

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 13-14, 1974

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 Very cloudy with rain. Temp. 12-16 (43-61). To-
 morrow cloudy with rain. Yesterday's temp. 14-18
 (57-64). **LONDON:** Cooler with showers. Temp.
 11-16 (52-61). **TOMORROW SAME.** Yesterday's temp.
 11-16 (52-61). **CHANEL:** Moderate. Showers.
 Temp. 15-18 (59-64). **NEW YORK:** Showers.
 Temp. 51-55 (10-61). Yesterday's temp. 14-17
 (57-63).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

26,380

Mitterrand Envisages NATO Role But Favors Pact Of All Europe

PARIS, April 13 (UPI).—François Mitterrand, the candidate of the left in next month's presidential elections, acknowledged today that "for the present" France was in the Atlantic alliance "and we are staying here."

Mr. Mitterrand, the Socialist party chief, who is running with support from the Communist party and the major labor unions, said that France could leave NATO only if another security system were found.

Speaking at his first press conference since announcing his bid to succeed the late President Georges Pompidou, Mr. Mitterrand said: "France belongs to the Western world, to the Atlantic world, to the Atlantic alliance."

The problem for Frenchmen is to know whether it would be a good thing to get out of this security system. I would reply, yes, on condition that we find another."

France withdrew its military forces from the integrated NATO command in 1966, but is still a NATO member.

Mr. Mitterrand did not specify the type of security system that could be a substitute for the Atlantic alliance, but said a "pact of collective security" should be sought with Eastern Europe that would permit continued peace on the Continent. Apparently it would exclude the United States.

Mr. Mitterrand surprised observers at the concessions he had apparently won from the Communists. He indicated that contrary to former French Socialist-Communist policy, he would not scrap the country's nuclear strike force.

Mr. Mitterrand also made one of the most pro-Israel statements by a French politician in months.

He said, "Israel has the right to exist, a right recognized by the United Nations and foremost by the Soviet Union." He was referring to the fact that the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize Israel on its creation in 1948.

As for economic policy, the Socialist leader said that in the first six months of his government there would be tight price control, tax reform favoring basic necessities and penalizing luxuries, and a 10-billion-franc (\$2-billion) loan issued to cover social costs. Within 18 months, he would put into operation the joint Socialist-Communist plan, which includes nationalization of dozens of major firms.

Hanoi Unit's Seizure of Base Prompts Saigon Air Offensive

SAIGON, April 12 (AP).—Waves of South Vietnamese bombers retaliated today after 3,000 to 4,000 North Vietnamese troops, in an advance spearheaded by tanks, overran a key government post 50 miles south of Saigon.

The Saigon command said the bombers leveled the South Vietnamese forces' Tong Le Chan base hours after it fell to the North Vietnamese in a drive that climaxed a 14-month siege.

Officials here said that the fate of the base's 250 South Vietnamese defenders was not known. Military sources said that there had been difficulty in evacuating the seriously wounded and it was feared that they may have died.

The bombers also struck Viet Cong headquarters at Loc Ninh, some 25 miles farther north, military officials in Saigon said.

The Viet Cong delegation here said that several South Vietnamese warplanes "barbarously" bombed and strafed a hamlet about half a mile west of Loc Ninh, "inflicting large damage and killing or wounding dozens of persons."

The Saigon command sources said that about 50 bombers struck the Loc Ninh region in raids aimed at North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troop concentrations and ammunition depots.

The command sources said that they had no report of casualties among those on the ground in the Loc Ninh area.

The government called the North Vietnamese attack on Tong Le Chan a "violation of the cease-fire" and said that it would refuse to permit the Viet Cong delegation to the two-party Joint Military Commission to hold its weekly news conference.

The government said that further cease-fire violations would result in additional restrictions of the Viet Cong delegation's rights under the cease-fire agreement reached in Paris early last year.

In Paris, the South Vietnamese delegation walked out of talks with the Viet Cong to protest the capture of Tong Le Chan.

Saigon's loss of the base there



U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger leading Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy from his office after their breakfast meeting in Washington on Friday.

Brezhnev Warns Arabs on 'Ersatz' U.S.-Backed Accord on Mideast

MOSCOW, April 12 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev tonight issued an implicit but clear warning to Arab countries against placing trust in U.S.-sponsored moves toward a Middle East peace settlement.

The Kremlin chief delivered what was seen as a tough rebuke to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for his recent criticism of the Soviet role in the Middle East dispute and for Cairo's diplomatic rapprochement with Washington.

Speaking at a dinner for President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who arrived in Moscow earlier today on an official visit, Mr. Brezhnev suggested that what he called "ersatz plans" for a settlement were aimed at helping Israel hold on to Arab lands.

He declared that the Kremlin highly appreciated Syria's stand that the Soviet Union should take part in Middle East peace negotiations "at all the stages and in all the fields of settlement."

"It cannot be overlooked that the situation is still fraught with [danger]," Mr. Brezhnev declared.

"And it cannot be different until the main causes of tension are removed, until occupation of Arab lands is ended, until the consequences of the Israeli ag-

gression are liquidated and reliable guarantees for security of all the countries of the area are ensured," he said.

He added, in a remark apparently directed at President Sadat: "All this should be realized by everyone. The danger lies in the fact that against the background of a certain decrease of tensions, the aggressor and his patrons may try again to avoid a radical, all-encompassing solution of the problem."

"It is not, I should say, accidental that 'ersatz plans' for a Middle East settlement have been

launched of late," he continued, in what was seen as a reference to U.S. proposals aimed at bringing peace to the area.

"This actually means replacing an overall settlement with partial agreements of a different kind," Mr. Brezhnev declared.

"We completely share with Syria the view that any agreement on troop disengagement must be regarded as part and parcel of an overall Middle East settlement, as a step to complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Day After Meir's Resignation

Israeli President Initiates Moves to Form New Cabinet

By Moshe Brilliant

TEL AVIV, April 12 (NYT).—President Ephraim Kibitz today set in motion the procedure for the formation of a new Israeli government.

Acting 24 hours after the resignation of Premier Golda Meir, the President asked the ruling Labor alignment and the Likud opposition to send representatives for consultations Sunday.

The President is required by law to consult leaders of the parliamentary factions before asking a member of the Knesset to form a government.

His prompt action today without prior consultation with the parties irked officials of the Labor party. They are not ready to nominate a successor to Mrs. Meir and the party has not yet decided whether to try to form a new government or to call for new elections.

Mrs. Meir has recommended new elections without delay. Dissension within her own Labor party caused her downfall and is likely to impede the establishment of a new government.

The dissension is partly a power struggle for succession. It came to a head in an argument over whether ministerial responsibility for military shortcomings in the recent war should be as-

sured by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan alone or shared by a larger circle of ministers who had been involved in security decisions.

Mrs. Meir's pessimism about the prospects of a new government appears to be widely shared, but leaders of Labor patently fear the consequences of new elections as

Israel buries victims of massacre. Page 2.

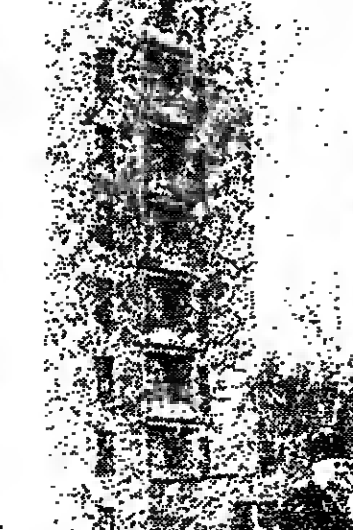
this time. The alignment of the Labor party and Mapam lost five seats in the December elections and has obviously lost popularity since. Another such decline could weaken Labor to the point where, for the first time in Israel's history, an alternate government will be possible.

All governments hitherto have been coalitions dominated by Labor. It has always been mathematically impossible to form a government without Labor's leadership, but Labor itself never had a clear majority in parliament enabling it to form a one-party government.

A decision whether to call for new elections or try to form a new government is to be taken by the party's Central Committee. A party official said that Secretary-General Aharon Yadin has not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Visiting American astronauts and their wives pose with Soviet cosmonauts and wives in front of Yuri Gagarin monument in Star Town, the cosmonauts' training station and headquarters near Moscow, on Friday. Cosmonaut Gagarin made the first manned spacecraft orbit of the earth on April 12, 1961. He died in an airplane crash in 1968. Friday the Soviet Union called for the international pooling of resources in building and launching space ships or moon bases. Story on Page 5.



Other Soviet Accords Likely Kissinger Sees No New Pact This Year From SALT Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—President Nixon will go to Moscow as scheduled for his third summit meeting with the Soviet hierarchy, but "we will not have a permanent agreement" this year on limiting nuclear arms, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today.

The President met for two hours today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Afterward, Mr. Kissinger, who had sat in on the meeting, told newsmen that a summit meeting would be held, as has been planned. And he said that his doubt, expressed earlier today, about the achievement of a 1974 agreement in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, "does not mean détente is in any difficulty."

"There remains the possibility of substantial agreement, of a more limited sphere," on strategic arms, Mr. Kissinger said after the Gromyko session. And he predicted "substantial agreement in other areas"—presumably involving cultural and commercial exchanges with the Soviet Union.

In any event, Mr. Kissinger said, "whether or not there is a new agreement, there will be a summit meeting."

Possible Helsinki Trip

Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said that President Nixon is "seriously considering" sending a session of the East-West European security conference in Helsinki next month, United Press International reported.

Sen. Mansfield had been reported by UPI earlier as saying that Mr. Nixon was definitely planning to attend the session in mid-May. But later, according to the wire service, the senator said that he had "made a mistake."

Mr. Nixon was only "considering" making the trip before his summit meeting with Soviet leaders.

Sen. Mansfield said that Mr. Nixon had discussed the possible Helsinki visit at a meeting 10 days ago, UPI reported.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters today that the date for the President's visit to Moscow will be announced later. It is generally believed that he will go there late in June.

This morning, the secretary of state had told newsmen, after meeting for two hours over breakfast with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, that no permanent SALT agreement with Moscow was in the cards for this year.

"In the Process"

"Whether there can be an agreement on part of it really is not clear yet," he said. "We are in the process of discussing it and we have to formulate some proposals now in response to the Soviet proposals, and then we will know."

Mr. Kissinger said that he had received Moscow's latest SALT proposal during his trip last month to the Soviet capital and expected to give a U.S. counterproposal "in the next few weeks."

He said that agreement is made difficult because the Russians and the Americans are developing their nuclear arms systems in different ways and using different kinds of technology, and thus comparing the two systems is not easy.

Nevertheless, Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, expressed optimism for progress on a new SALT pact.

Based on earlier talks with Soviet officials, he said, "there is agreement between the United States and Soviet officials on the

desirability of achieving further progress in this."

He said that he was commenting on the situation outside the context of today's Nixon-Gromyko discussions and said that the desire for SALT progress "is something that has been reflect-

ed to us from the [earlier] meet-

ings the President and the secretary have had with Soviet officials. Mr. Kissinger said after the White House meeting that "there is progress in the SALT negotiations. We won't hurry them to

meet any artificial deadline.

There is a certainty that a substantial agreement will be reached in other important areas during the President's summit."

President Nixon said last month that he expected to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko with President Nixon at the White House.

No Vow on Full Subpoena Compliance

Some Nixon Data Pledged to Inquiry

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The White House served with a House Judiciary Committee subpoena for tapes and documents, says it will turn over at least some of the materials.

Presidential Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said yesterday that President Nixon would give the committee materials "consistent with his constitutional responsibilities."

Mr. Ziegler said the materials, to be turned over within two weeks, would bear out the President's explanations of his Water-

gate role and "receive the support of the House."

However, Mr. Ziegler declined to say that the response would comply fully with the demand by the House committee, which is holding an impeachment inquiry.

Mr. Ziegler spoke several hours after the subpoena was delivered to the White House.

Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., said today that Senate Republican leaders warned the White House on Tuesday that its initial draft of a letter replying to the House committee's Tuesday deadline

would be taken "as a brush-off and a stall for time."

Sen. Cotton, the chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, said one of those present at a meeting with presidential assistant Dean Surch warned that the proposed letter "would be asking for impeachment."

Sen. Cotton said a second letter was drafted and, after being read over the telephone to each of the Senate Republican leaders, was sent by the White House counsel James St. Clair. It was this letter the committee found unsatisfactory yesterday.

Sen. Cotton said. He said that he personally did not interpret the letter as defiant, but he did not know the reaction of the other leaders to it.

A failure to comply with the subpoena could lead to a constitutional impasse, as a legal brief prepared by the Judiciary Committee staff in support of issuing a subpoena makes clear.

Delivery Demanded

The committee voted, 53 to 3, to subpoena for its impeachment inquiry 42 presidential tapes and related documents the panel believes are vital to its investigation of the Watergate cover-up. The subpoena demands delivery of April 23 of the evidence.

The committee has been waiting for the material since Feb. 25. On Tuesday, the White House said it would deliver some of it after April 22. Then, in a vain effort at a compromise to head off a subpoena, it promised just before the committee met yesterday to make a partial delivery in a few days.

The subpoena spelled out in detail the conversations the committee wants. They involve President Nixon, his former aides H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Dean 3d; former Attorney General Richard E. Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen.

The conversations all took place in February, March and April, 1973. In its compromise attempt yesterday, the White House offered all the tapes except those of the President's conversations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Aide Promises Payment

California Finds Nixon Owes About \$5,000 for Back Taxes

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 12 (AP).—President Nixon owes \$4,263.72 in back taxes to the state of California for 1969 and 1970, the executive officer of the state Franchise Tax Board said today.

The state also assessed the Nixons about \$1,000 in interest and a penalty of \$39.17 for failing to file a California state income-tax return for 1970.

Martin Huff, the chief of the state's income tax agency, said Mr. Nixon and his wife owe the money on a total of \$182,497 in adjusted gross California income for the two years in question.

After allowable deductions, taxable income totaled \$65,097. Mr. Huff said the adjusted gross income included \$58,918 in capital

gains from the 1970 sale of part of Mr. Nixon's San Clemente property, income from the estate of Mr. Nixon's mother, royalties from Mr. Nixon's book "Six Crises," and \$59,250 for improvements at the Western White House.

The state had ruled earlier that Mr. Nixon did not have to pay California taxes on his presidential salary of \$250,000 a year, but might owe taxes on other income earned from within the state.

Mr. Huff said the Nixons will have to pay 6 percent interest on the back taxes. The interest charge will be about \$1,000, but the exact amount has not yet been calculated, he said.

Mr. Nixon's Los Angeles tax attorney, Dean Butler, said the California tax would be paid.

Mr. Butler said Mr. Nixon's state tax situation was unusual "because of the very unique nature of this taxpayer."

Mr. Huff said the Nixons owed no California taxes for 1971 and 1972, when they reported a net loss in California-source income of \$31,632 and \$38,506, respectively.

Mr. Huff said the board originally planned to assess the Nixons a 25 percent penalty for failing to file a 1969 return, but decided not to after receiving "satisfactory showing of reasonable cause" as to why they did not file a return.

The \$39.17 penalty is 25 percent of the tax due for 1970. Mr. Huff said there was no evidence of fraud or criminal negligence in the failure of the President to file California returns.

The Franchise Tax Board ruled in February that Mr. Nixon was not a California resident for tax purposes.

Mr. Nixon is being taxed as a nonresident on income generated from within the state, Mr. Huff said.

Mr. Huff said the state set no (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Five Milan Robbers

Grab \$1.5 Million

MILAN, April 12 (AP).—Five masked bandits broke into the valuables division of Milan's main post office last night and made off with loot valued by police at \$1.5 million.

The robbers fired machine-gun bursts in the air to keep employees quiet, then grabbed parcels containing currency and jewelry, police said. They struck a policeman with pistol bullets and took another policeman hostage. The hostage was thrown from the bandits' car and suffered minor bruises.

Warus It Will Hit Terrorists

Israel Buries 18 Victims of Massacre

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel, April 12 (UPI)—Sixteen victims of yesterday's Arab terrorist massacre, the bloodiest attack in Israel in nearly two years, were buried here today.

Two other persons killed in the assault, a soldier and a border policeman, were buried in their home towns.

Today, Premier Golda Meir summoned the cabinet to a 1 1/2-hour meeting after telling the Knesset yesterday that Israel

considered Lebanon responsible for the terrorist raid.

About 30,000 persons attended the 30-minute ceremony in a hilltop cemetery for the eight children and eight adults killed when three Arab guerrillas shot their way through two apartment buildings yesterday. The terrorists were also killed.

Police Minister Shlomo Hillel told the mourners today that Israel will avenge the deaths. He said, "Our hand will reach them

(those responsible for the massacre) wherever they are. We won't lay down our swords until everyone is brought to justice.

"Government of Lebanon: the blood is on your head. If you don't clear out the acts of terror from your territory, beware, we have warned you."

Mr. Hillel represented the government at the funeral, where demonstrators interrupted his speech shouting "We want a hospital!" contending that some of the wounded would not have died if the nearest hospital had been closer than Safed, 18 miles south over winding mountain roads.

Before the funeral, about 100 residents gathered in front of the town council building chanting and shouting for vengeance.

The chief rabbi of the armed forces, Maj. Gen. Mordechai Piron, led the funeral service and in a brief speech afterward termed the terrorist attack "insane bestiality."

The assault against two concrete four-story apartment houses lasted more than four hours before a dynamic satchel charge blew the guerrillas to pieces when the Israelis say, a bullet fired by an Israeli soldier hit it.

The commander of the Israeli commando unit that battled the terrorists said that a border patrol had picked up their tracks on the Lebanese frontier, three miles from the town.

"Faulty" Security

Israeli newspapers today criticized the government for "faulty" security arrangements that permitted the three men to infiltrate into Northern Galilee and stage the attack.

Throughout the service today, relatives of the dead beat themselves in a gesture of grief. They carried a cordon of police and border policemen to throw themselves at the side of the graves.

The 18,000 residents of the town are predominantly of North African origin. Their emotional outbursts of grief are part of their culture.

A U.S.-made helicopter loaded with troops prowled back and forth near the frontier to safeguard against a guerrilla incursion. On the frontier, border police maintained maximum alert and patrolled in armored cars.

In Beirut, the splinter Palestinian guerrilla group which claimed responsibility for yesterday's raid promised "more revolutionary suicide missions" in Israel and insisted on the right of the guerrillas to cross the Lebanese or any Arab state's border to strike in Israel.

At the same time, it denied that the three terrorists who staged the attack infiltrated from Lebanon and said that they had been in Israel for some time prior to the attack.

Thursday's operation was just the beginning of a new campaign of revolutionary violence, revolutionary suicide attacks in Israel. This campaign is aimed at blocking an Arab-Israeli peace settlement," a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command) told a news conference.

Yesterday's raid won the acclaim of most of the Arab press, as well as the official Palestinian news agency, Wafa. Political factions that spoke out strongly against hijackings and other guerrilla "foreign operations" hailed what a Beirut newspaper called "the most daring commando operation since the 1967 war."

The toll at Kiryat Shemona was the highest of any attack on Israel since the Lod Airport massacre May 30, 1972, when three Japanese gunmen in the service of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine killed 23 persons, including two of themselves.

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FIRST POSTER—Although the campaign for the French presidency does not officially begin until April 20, pictures of Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the candidate of the Gaullist majority, have already begun to appear on the streets of Paris.

Kissinger Sees No New Pact This Year From SALT Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

achieve this year a permanent SALT agreement limiting and controlling offensive nuclear weapons. But after Mr. Kissinger's recent Moscow trip, undertaken both to prepare for the presidential visit and to seek a "conceptual breakthrough" on SALT, it was clear that this year's negotiations were unlikely to produce a "SALT-2" accord to follow on the SALT pact of May, 1972.

Before leaving for his latest trip to Moscow, the secretary had said on March 21 that congressional pressure to withhold trade concessions to the Soviet Union because of its policy on emigration of Jews and Middle East frictions were putting obstacles in his negotiating path that had not existed before.

Despite his failure in Moscow to reach a breakthrough, the White House remained optimistic, particularly after President Nixon's meeting last weekend with Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny in Paris, where both had gone to attend a memorial service for French President Georges Pompidou.

However, yesterday, Mr. Kissinger gave senators what some later described as a gloomy picture of the present state of Moscow negotiations. U.S. relations with Western Europe and U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks.

Domestic Pressures

He said that "progress" was made during his Moscow meetings but that the latest Soviet position was not acceptable to the United States. He complained, scarcely said, about pressures he felt in Washington in negotiating for a nuclear arms agreement. He implied, the sources said, that the pressures were coming from the Pentagon, Henry Kissinger and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a leader of anti-Soviet forces in Congress.

A group of senators sought yesterday to give Mr. Kissinger negotiating support in the SALT discussions by declaring their importance to be greater than any present domestic difficulties.

Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., in a Senate floor speech, urged acceptance of his resolution calling for "overall equality" in nuclear arms rather than the new, in exact equality demanded by Sen. Jackson and some administration officials.

Sen. Mathias said that the nuclear arsenals of both superpowers "are sufficiently different . . . that limitations and reductions cannot, in many respects, be on a one-to-one basis."

Mr. Kissinger also met yesterday with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations after a seven-year break in the ties. Mr. Boumedienne had visited President Nixon at the White House earlier in the day.

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel also met with Mr. Kissinger yesterday and reportedly told the secretary that a "pause"—a period of reduced activity—in efforts to improve transatlantic relations could be beneficial.

Such a quiet period would lead to what Mr. Scheel described as "discreet consolidation" of the present troubled relationship, high-ranking German sources said after the session.

Warning on 'Ersatz Plans'

(Continued from Page 1)

all occupied Arab lands," he added.

At the same time, Mr. Brezhnev described the Geneva conference on the Middle East as "the authoritative international forum" on the dispute, and said a "durable solution can and must be worked for within its framework."

This was seen here as discounting the value of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's diplomacy in Washington and in Middle East capitals which achieved January's "cease-fire" agreement between Egyptian and Israeli forces on the Suez front.

The Kremlin chief had what was seen as pointed praise for Syria's position in the search for a peace agreement, implicitly contrasting the Damascus stand with that of Cairo, observers said.

"We highly appreciate the policy of the Syrian leadership aimed at the strengthening of friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union," he declared, Syria could always rely on the Soviet Union, he added.

Mr. Brezhnev also sought to assure Arab countries that the Kremlin had been consistently defending their interests in its own talks with the United States on the Middle East.

There could only be a just settlement if Israel evacuated all the Arab lands it seized in 1967 and subsequently he said.

Later, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny warned Arab countries to be on guard against "the intrigues of imperialism and reactionary forces" in working for a settlement of the Middle East dispute.

He called on the Arabs to maintain their alliance with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

Dutch Premier Says Arabs May Lift Curbs

THE HAGUE, April 12 (Reuters)—Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl said here last night that there were signs of progress toward the lifting of the Arab oil embargo against the Netherlands.

He told newsmen after a cabinet meeting that "the climate blowing toward us from the oil-producing countries is becoming milder."

This was noticeable in statements by the Arab oil ministers, he said. "There was no trace of rancor against Holland," he added.

Israel Moves To End Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

yet called for a meeting because it would probably be chaotic.

Party branches and political groupings are to hold discussions over the weekend and it is expected to crystallize sufficiently, a meeting will be called next week.

The party representatives to meet President Katsir Sunday will accordingly play for time.

The Likud representatives, on the other hand, will propose new elections in 100 days, the soonest permitted by law after Mrs. Meir's resignation. They also advocate the formation of a broad-based coalition government to replace Mrs. Meir's outgoing cabinet during the transition period.

Under the law, the outgoing prime minister and cabinet remain in power until a successor administration is installed.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, the choice of the Labor party's old guard to succeed Mrs. Meir, said today that he will not accept a mandate to form the government. He has been saying for years that he did not wish to be premier, and his backers said today they were beginning to believe he meant it.

Romanian Chief Praises Nixon To U.S. Official

BUCHAREST, April 12 (AP)—President Nixon today got a strong plug from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mr. Ceausescu, the Communist party leader, told visiting U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent:

"You have a good President. He has done a great deal and still has a great deal to do for the United States, and for cooperation between our two countries as well as for peace in the world."

Mr. Dent met with Mr. Ceausescu for an hour. At the start of the meeting, he handed Mr. Nixon a letter from Mr. Nixon. Reporters were allowed to hear Mr. Ceausescu's remarks about Mr. Nixon, then were ushered out.

Mr. Dent is in Romania for the first sessions of the U.S.-Romanian Economic Commission, set up last December when Mr. Ceausescu visited Mr. Nixon in Washington. His purpose is to stimulate trade and commercial cooperation.

Russia Approves Yugoslav Moves Over Orthodoxy

MOSCOW, April 12 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today set a qualified "cat of approval" on moves in Yugoslavia toward a return to Communist orthodoxy but warned there was still a danger to the country from "anti-socialist forces."

An article in the government newspaper, Inestra, also said earlier that Yugoslav experimentation with "abstract democracy and freedom" had opened the way for "a return of reactionary elements . . . and counter-revolution."

The article, written by Alexander Bavin, who recently visited Yugoslavia, was the first major commentary to appear here on developments in the nonaligned Communist state over the past four years.

Mr. Bavin praised President Tito—who has led the drive to reassert the dominant role of the Communist party in the country—for halting "the dangerous development of events" in 1971 when party and government leaders in Slovenia were sacked.

Hussein Visits Faisal

AMMAN, April 12 (UPI)—King Hussein returned to Amman yesterday after an eight-hour visit to Saudi Arabia and talks with King Faisal, Amman radio said. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Arab world and Middle East developments, the radio said.

Korchnoi Wins Game In Chess Semifinals

MOSCOW, April 12 (UPI)—Viktor Korchnoi upset Tigran Petrosian today to take a 1-0 lead in their world chess championship semifinal match in Leningrad.

In a second semifinal match in Leningrad, two other Soviet grandmasters, Anatoly Karpov and former world champion Boris Spassky, adjourned their opening match until tomorrow with Spassky sealing his 41st move.

Jaworski Is Said to Subpoena Rebozo, Abplanalp Tax Data

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT)—Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, has subpoenaed the Charles H. Hughes tax returns of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp, two of President Nixon's closest friends in the investigation of a \$100,000 campaign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes, well-placed sources said yesterday.

The sources said that a prosecution task force headed by Thomas McBride, a special assistant to Mr. Jaworski, had been investigating the circumstances of the Hughes contribution since early this year.

Mr. Jaworski's office refused to comment on the inquiry. However, it is known that the federal prosecutors were working closely with investigators from the Senate Watergate committee in an attempt to determine whether Mr. Rebozo had violated any campaign financing laws in his handling of the \$100,000 gift, which was given to him in \$50,000 packages in 1969 and 1970, all in \$100 bills.

Sen. Sam Byrd Jr., D-N.C., and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the chairman and vice-chairman respectively, of the Watergate committee, reviewed the committee's evidence in a meeting yesterday and, Sen. Baker said, agreed to issue more subpoenas for documents determined to be necessary to its attempt to verify independently recent testimony by Herbert Kalmbach.

Loans or Gifts

Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney, reportedly testified before the Senate Watergate committee that Mr. Rebozo told him at a White House meeting on April 30, 1973, that he had "used" portions of the Hughes contribution to make loans or gifts to Mr. Nixon's two brothers, Donald and Edward; the President's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, "and others."

Spokesmen for Mr. Rebozo, Donald Nixon and Miss Woods have denied the report. Mr. Rebozo said that the \$100,000 was left untouched by Mr. Rebozo in his safe-deposit box until the Internal Revenue Service began an inquiry into the money last year.

Mr. Rebozo, a Florida bank president, contends that the original cash was returned shortly thereafter to representatives of Mr. Hughes, sources close to the inquiry have told The New York Times.

That Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Abplanalp met secretly before the cash was returned, a meeting that some investigators are known to believe was linked to the return—possibly replacement—of the Hughes money.

A Senate Watergate committee team headed by Terry Lenzner, a former assistant U.S. attorney in New York, has been looking into the \$100,000 Hughes gift since last year, the sources said, and presented its findings to the special prosecutor's office in January.

Circumstantial Data

Mr. Lenzner and his investigators are known to have assembled a wide variety of circumstantial data, including long-distance telephone call bills and travel records, to buttress their suspicion that Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Abplanalp conspired to replace the \$100,000 cash contribution. The cash was delivered to New York last June by William Griffin of Yonkers, N.Y., an attorney and business associate of Mr. Abplanalp, a millionaire businessman.

Any further Senate subpoenas, Mr. Lenzner said, would be based on a review of additional materials in the light of this communication just as we did the previous communications with the objective to allow the committee to make a determination about the President's actions.

Mr. Ziegler said of the subpoenas: "We will cooperate and review additional materials in the light of this communication just as we did the previous communications with the objective to allow the committee to make a determination about the President's actions."

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White House Vows to Yield Some Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

with Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. Petersen.

The committee staff's brief said: "Realistically, the President probably cannot be compelled to comply with a subpoena by use of the processes of either the House or the courts."

That realization prompted Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., the senior Republican on the committee, to cast one of the three votes against issuing a subpoena.

Confrontation is the end of the line, Rep. Hutchinson said. He added, however, that he expected the White House to comply with the subpoena.

The committee brief noted that "while the committee may not be able to enforce its subpoena, compliance by Mr. Nixon could be taken into account by the impeachment panel."

In litigation generally, a refusal to produce evidence permits an inference that the material is unfavorable to the cause of the person holding it, it said.

In addition, unjustified disobedience of a subpoena can be considered an impeachable offense, it said.

Sen. Cotton said he wished the White House letter to the committee had given the reason for the delay in complying. He said the Senate leaders had been told it was because of the time it takes to listen to the tapes to determine if they are relevant.

Sen. Cotton said most of the tapes are eight hours long and "contain all kinds of subjects, some of them completely unrelated to anything" involved in the House committee's impeachment inquiry.

Sen. Cotton said there reportedly was difficulty in understanding them in some cases because of their poor quality.

He said that on a six-minute segment a dozen people had to be called in to identify who was talking to the President.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, has referred to this as a bottleneck in meeting the House committee's request. He said he had suggested to the White House that more people be assigned to listen to the tapes.

He said that White House counsel Fred Buzhardt had been listening to the tapes requested by the House committee.

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Ethiopian Troops Seize Officers to Protest Price Rise

ADDIS ABABA, April 12 (Reuters)—Troops of Ethiopia's Third Division have seized a number of officers and leading merchants in the town of Jijila, about 300 miles east of the capital, according to reports reaching here today.

The reports said the troops were protesting against the rising cost of grain and had called on the authorities to act against hoarders and profiteers.

The troops belong to the same division which took over the town of Harar about 60 miles west of Jijila last week and later returned to barracks.

In Addis Ababa, the city's garbage collectors and street cleaners promised to return to work and clean up piles of rubbish that has been mounting in the streets during their two-week strike.

The workers decided to return to their jobs after the Ethiopian government last night dismissed the major of Addis Ababa at the demand of the strikers.

The decision was taken after about 10,000 striking municipal employees marched to the city hall yesterday demanding the mayor's removal.

General Motors Returns to Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 12 (AP)—Chile's military government and General Motors Corp. signed a contract yesterday for the U.S. firm to resume the assembling of automobiles in Chile.

General Motors, plagued by labor troubles shortly after the election of Marxist President Salvador Allende in 1970, pulled out of Chile the following year. It rented its Quonset hut assembly line in Arica, 1,200 miles north of Santiago, to CORFO, the government development agency. The General Motors investment was estimated at more than \$30 million.

The military junta that overthrew Mr. Allende last September reversed his socialist policies and adopted a "free market" plan under which scores of Chilean and foreign-owned companies nationalized by Mr. Allende were returned to their original owners. Negotiations reportedly are also under way with the Ford Motor Co.

U.S. Demining Gear Flown to Middle East

NICOSIA, April 12 (UPI)—American transport planes began arriving today at a British air base in southern Cyprus, carrying technicians and parts of helicopters which will be used to clear the Suez Canal of mines and explosives, a British spokesman said.

The spokesman said that 12 special mine-detecting helicopters will be assembled at the Royal Air Force base at Akrotiri, Britain's largest air base in this area.

la chrysothèque ZOLOTAS</

Ford Confirms That He'd Drop Ziegler If Named President



Gerald Ford

Black Mayor Of Tuskegee For Wallace

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 12 (AP)—The black mayor of Tuskegee endorsed Gov. George C. Wallace for re-election yesterday, and predicted that Gov. Wallace, once a symbol of segregationist resistance in the South, will get more black votes in Alabama than ever before.

Mayor Johnny Ford, who has worked closely with Gov. Wallace on governmental issues, issued a formal announcement endorsing the governor. He said in an interview later that Gov. Wallace's aid to predominantly black Tuskegee has demonstrated his willingness to "help all the people, particularly those who really need it."

"Our citizens have come to realize that voting for people is one way of assuring that their community will get at least its fair share of resources," Mr. Ford said. "That's what it's really all about."

Mr. Ford, a Democrat, was elected mayor in early 1972 after working for the federal model-cities program. He endorsed President Nixon for re-election because, he said, the President had helped Tuskegee get considerable federal aid.

Black Majorities

Mr. Ford said he believes Gov. Wallace will carry Tuskegee, a university town that was the scene of a number of racial demonstrations a decade ago. Mr. Ford also predicted Gov. Wallace will carry all of Macon County, whose population is 83 percent black, and will get "substantially more" black votes elsewhere in the state than he has in previous races.

Mr. Ford said that Gov. Wallace has kept every commitment he has made and that Tuskegee got more new industry in the last year than ever before. He said he was "personally assisted by the governor and his staff in that effort."

Tuskegee and Macon County were for many years focal points of racial unrest in Alabama. Until a federal court ordered the registration of black voters, many with college degrees were turned down, while illiterate whites were allowed to vote.

The city and county both have black voting majorities. Gov. Wallace has never carried either.

U.S. Disaster Areas

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Nixon today declared Michigan and North Carolina to be major disaster areas because of damage caused by tornadoes last week. It brought to 10 the number of states so designated because of tornadoes.

Agnew Closes His Last U.S. Office, Gives His Papers to University

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has shut down his last federal office, the White House said yesterday. It was also announced that Agnew has turned over his political papers to the University of Maryland.

Agnew vacated his government offices in a restored brownstone house facing Lafayette Square, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, on Wednesday, a White House spokesman said.

The spokesman said he believed Agnew had severed his last tie with the government because of the expiration Wednesday of a special franking privilege Congress voted so he could use the mails free during his transition to private life.

Agnew reportedly used the government offices to sort his official papers and other memorabilia of his term. Agnew resigned the vice-presidency last October after pleading in contest to a federal criminal charge of income tax evasion.

A spokesman at the University of Maryland said no dollar value for Agnew's papers has been set yet. The papers, which fall about 600 boxes, were picked up by the university Wednesday at the Lafayette Square office.

They will become part of the university's archives in College Park but, at Agnew's request, will not be made public until January, 1977. The university spokesman said Agnew did not give a reason for setting that date.

The boxes include material from Agnew's term as Baltimore County executive and Maryland governor, as well as his years as vice-president.

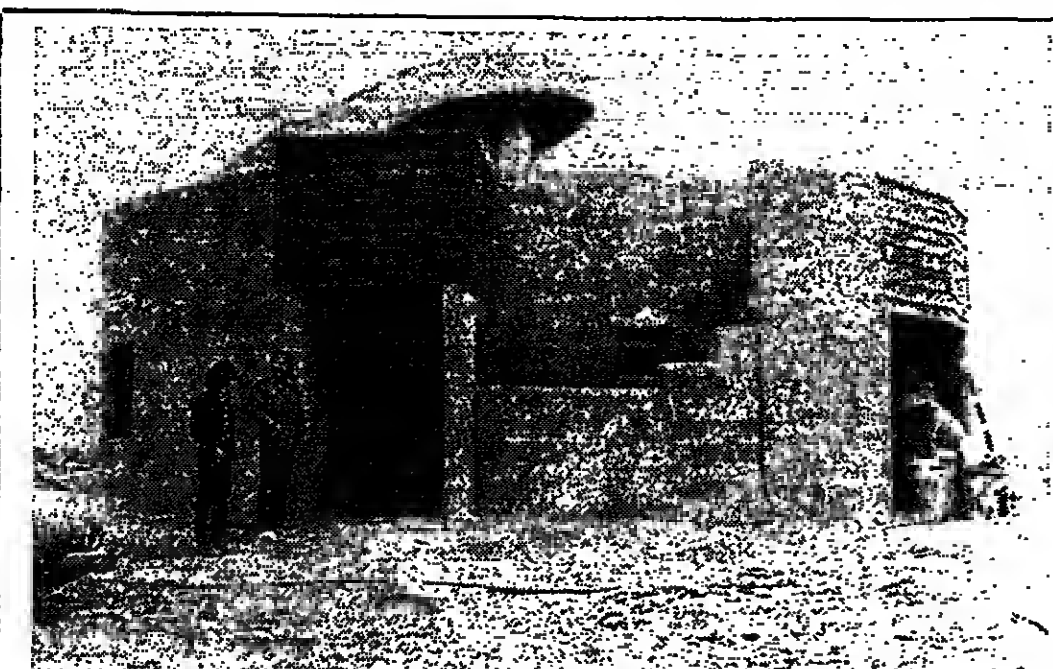
THEATRE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES NEDERLANDS DANS THEATER

"A ballet of our time" SECOND PROGRAM through April 14, evening

CARMINA BURANA

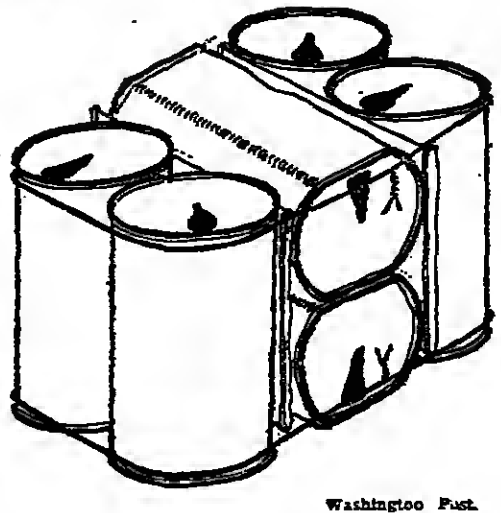
Saturday 13, Sunday 14, matinee at 5 p.m.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE

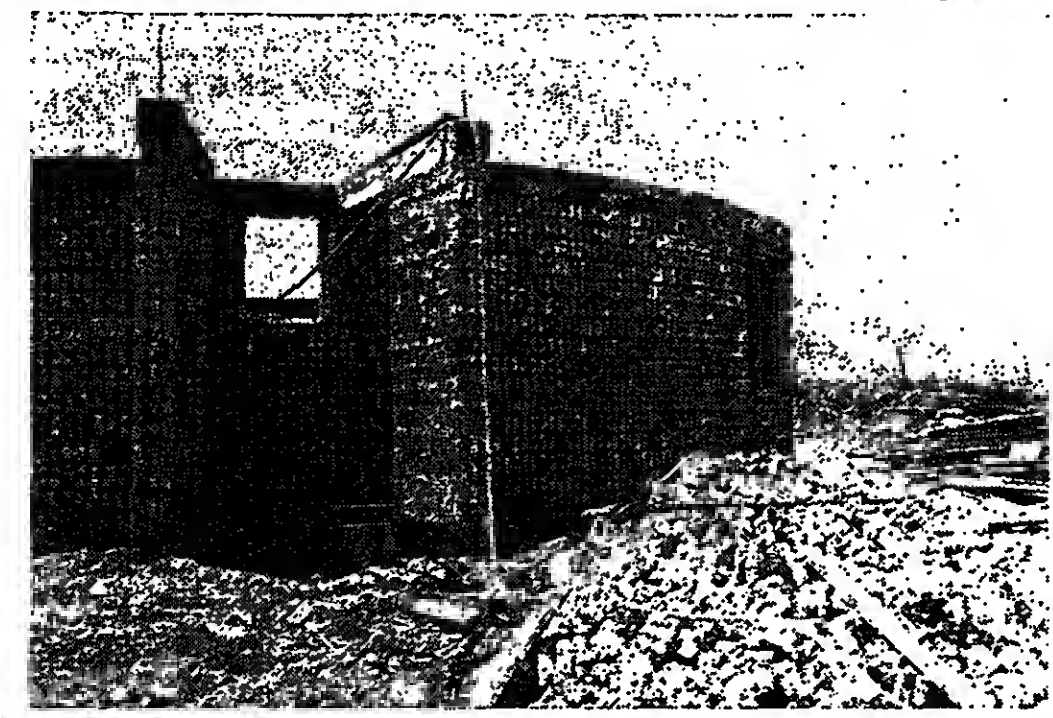


Building a House From Beer Cans

Above, Michael Reynolds (left), architect of the can house, and Stephen Natelson, the owner, outside the finished product after erection of a dome over the two-story living room and plastering of the outside walls. At right, a beer (or soda) can building block of eight cans—four of them upright, two slightly flattened and laid horizontally, two others completely flattened and placed between the upright and horizontal cans. They are baled together with wire. Below, the raw materials (foreground) and one of the curving outside walls during construction.



Washington Post



U.S., in Costly Machine Age, Faces Lack of Common Cents

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Americans won't have aluminum pennies in their pockets in the near future after all, and they soon may not have enough copper pennies for their needs, the U.S. Mint says.

The vending-machine industry has killed the idea of issuing aluminum pennies, and hoarders apparently are buying up copper one-cent coins faster than they can be produced.

The beginning of a copper-penny shortage already has forced some banks in California, particularly in Los Angeles, to begin rationing them to their customers.

The big problem is that the price of copper is approaching the point where the penny will not be worth as much as its copper content.

The price of copper increased this week to \$1.20 per pound—the level at which it costs the government more to make a penny than the penny is worth. For the time being, however, the mint is continuing to produce coins from stockpiled copper bought at a cheaper price.

35 Million a Day
A mint spokesman, Roy C. Cahoon, said that the mint now is producing 35 million pennies a day, but there is demand for 40 million.

It is evident that many of the new pennies are being hoarded and not circulated in normal commerce, he said.

The mint plans to produce between 8 billion and 8.5 billion

Yugoslav Oil Prices Up

BELGRADE, April 12 (UPI).—The price of oil and gasoline today went up by about 30 percent here. A liter of 98-octane gasoline now costs 5.30 dinars (33 cents) and a liter of home heating oil 2.35 dinars.

pennies this year, compared with 7 billion last year. This demand has far exceeded expectations, Mr. Cahoon said.

Although the penny isn't worth much to most Americans, he said, the mint has not seriously considered dropping it altogether because of its uses in vending machines and parking meters, and especially for state and local sales taxes.

The mint had hoped to solve the problem by switching from copper to the much less expensive aluminum, if Congress approved, and production was to start this year.

But the vending-machine industry lobbied hard against the proposal, asserting that pennies would not reject properly from some machines and would cause the industry—and machine users—major problems.

Although the aluminum penny plan still is before Congress, the Senate and House have been cool to the idea, and Treasury Department and mint officials concede privately that it's a dead issue.

New Alloy

The mint now is experimenting with a new alloy—70 percent copper and 30 percent zinc. The penny now is 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc. But reducing the copper content "is only a hazy hope," one source said.

The price of copper needs to rise only to \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents more than now, for it to be potentially profitable to melt pennies for their copper.

But Mr. Cahoon noted that before prices reach the so-called melting point, the secretary of the Treasury could issue an order that would make melting pennies unlawful.

He also noted that at the price of \$1.50 a pound for copper, it would be necessary to melt 240,000 pennies to make a \$100 profit, and that wouldn't count the work that went into it.

Cuban Exiles Threaten to Kill A U.K. Official

MIAMI, April 12 (AP)—An anti-Castro exile group here said yesterday that it would execute a high-ranking British official, "in any part of the world," if the British government refuses to grant political asylum to a Cuban refugee.

In a telephone call to the Associated Press in Miami, a man who identified himself only as a spokesman for Youth Cuba said the revolutionary group would take violent action in behalf of Ariel Vals.

Mr. Vals, 23, a Cuban student, recently defected from a Russian ship in the British colony of Gibraltar. British authorities have so far refused to grant him asylum. Mr. Vals asked his brother, Victor, 27, of Miami Beach, to help him obtain political asylum in the United States.

The caller said that if the British authorities send Mr. Vals back to Cuba, "our commandos will execute a high-ranking British official in any part of the world and will start a wave of sabotage against British industries."

In another development, Reuters, quoting newspaper reports, said a Miami-based anti-Castro group has claimed responsibility for the bomb attack that damaged the Cuban Consulate in Madrid on Tuesday. The claim was made by a spokesman for the Cuban National Liberation Front.

Foy Kohler Named

WASHINGTON, April 12 (Reuters).—President Nixon today nominated Foy Kohler, a retired senior diplomat, as a member of the Board for International Broadcasting, which makes grants to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Mr. Kohler has served as ambassador to the Soviet Union and as assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

'Aggression' Is Defined by A UN Panel

Draft Document Goes To General Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 12 (UPI).—A special committee of the United Nations today agreed on a definition of aggression.

Since the 1920s, first the League of Nations and then the United Nations grappled with the problem, but they never succeeded in putting into words all aspects of the term "aggression," in a manner satisfactory to all members of the international community. Aggression is the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state, or any other manner inconsistent with the charter of the United Nations as set out in this definition," the first and main article of the new document says.

It was published today by the UN's special committee on the definition of aggression in the form of an eight-article draft which will be submitted for approval to the next regular session of the General Assembly in the fall.

Although there are a few minor reservations, all UN members are apparently going along with the definition.

Meanwhile, two African heads of state told the General Assembly today about the growing economic plight of the developing countries caused by world inflation.

President Albert Bernard Bongo of Gabon said the world was faced with an economic crisis since the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in 1971. This situation had been worsened, he said, by the energy crisis.

Sir Dawid J. Jawara, president of Gambia, said his nation was confronted with the drought in the Sahelian zone. "For most of our populations in these areas," he said, "it is no longer a question of improving the quality of life. It is simply a question of survival."

U.S. Shows Gain In Rehabilitating Federal Inmates

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—One of every three criminals released from federal prison commits a new crime within two years, according to a new Justice Department survey released yesterday. It said that the rate is about the same as 10 years ago.

"The fact that it's stayed the same or perhaps a little better means we are making progress," Norman A. Carlson, director of the Bureau of Prisons, said.

He reported that federal penitentiaries are not getting a much greater proportion of so-called high-risk inmates more likely to persist in committing crimes. Low-risk offenders, he said, are more often being spared prison and put on probation. Attorney General William F. French said that the survey, which covered 1,800 inmates released in 1970, was the first major study of recidivism among the federal prison population in 10 years.

The preceding survey reported a recidivism rate of 35 percent; while the new one found one of about 33 percent. The latest study showed that black offenders have a higher return-to-crime rate than whites and men a higher rate than women.

Trial Date Is Set In Ellsberg Case

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The conspiracy trial of John Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and four others, in connection with the break-in of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, has been scheduled to begin on June 17—the second anniversary of the Watergate break-in.

In setting the date, U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell denied a motion to try Mr. Ehrlichman alone on four perjury counts. Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Colson had asked that the trial be postponed until next spring, since both are scheduled for trial Sept. 9 on charges growing out of the Watergate break-in.

Miss Hearst's Fiancé Seeks To Fly Kidnappers Out of U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (AP).—Steven Weed says he is working on a plan to fly the kidnappers of his fiancée, Patricia Hearst, out of the country in exchange for the safe release of the newspaper heiress.

But if she is not heard from soon, Mr. Weed says, he will conclude "either she is dead or she will be soon." In a television interview yesterday, Mr. Weed, 36, said the "best thing" the Synanon Liberation Army could do is "demand a plane out of the country, take some money and set up life and communication in some other country."

"I know that it could be arranged, because I've been working on that for several weeks," Mr. Weed said. He declined to elaborate.

FBI agent Charles Bates said the Hearst family has discussed such a proposal "quite a bit."

'Not Our Decision'

"I can't say too much about it right now, because it's not really our decision," said Mr. Bates, special agent in charge here.

"The SLA has to decide how they want to get out of this. All we can do is try to cover the possibilities."

Her fiancé expressed a belief that unless some positive response

is received within a week "it will become clear to everyone that this whole thing is a cruel hoax of some sort."

"In the course of the last 10 days, just the very suspicious nature of the entire situation is displaying the fact that if she isn't already dead, she's being set up in some cruel way," Mr. Weed, a graduate student in philosophy at the University of California, said yesterday.

"By set up, I mean that if the SLA is not planning to kill her themselves, they're planning to get her into a situation—perhaps with the FBI—perhaps in some confrontation where she very well might be killed."

Kidnapped Feb. 4

Miss Hearst, 20, was kidnapped by the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army on Feb. 4 from the Berkeley apartment she shared with Mr. Weed. On April 3 a radio station here received a tape in which Miss Hearst said she had renounced Mr. Weed and her family and had chosen to remain with the SLA.

Mr. Weed said he believed his fiancée probably made the statements on the tape "in return for the promise that this might be the only way of saving her life."

Miss Hearst is the daughter of Randolph Hearst, editor and president of the San Francisco Examiner.

Authorities believe the SLA is a heavily armed, multiracial group numbering about 35 persons.

U.S. Steelworkers Win 67.2-Cent Hourly Increase

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The United Steelworkers today approved a new three-year contract with the nation's 10 major steel companies providing wage increases totaling about 67.2 cents an hour for 550,000 workers. Steelworkers had been earning about \$5.40 an hour.

Final details of the contract, worked out in an all-night bargaining session, were ratified by a committee of 600 local union officials. Complete details were not immediately disclosed.

Sources said the pact generally followed settlements earlier this year in the aluminum and car industries.

Steelworkers reportedly also won major improvements in their pension plan, which sources said will now permit full retirement at age 62 instead of 65.

Hawaiian Plane Crashes With 11

HONOLULU, April 12 (AP).—The wreckage of a sightseeing plane which disappeared with 11 persons aboard during an inter-island flight yesterday morning was found early today, the Coast Guard said. There was no sign of survivors.

The wreckage was spotted at the 7,500-foot level on the east slopes of Mauna Loa, a mountain peak about 31 miles northeast of Hilo on the island of Hawaii, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The plane, a twin-engine Beechcraft-18 chartered by Panoramia Air Tour Co. of Honolulu, left the Kona Airport on the island of Hawaii yesterday.

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No date was set for sentencing, but the convictions carry a mandatory life term. Boyle, 72, already is serving a three-year sentence for misuse of union funds.

His defense counsel, Charles F. Moses, said that he would file a motion next week for a new trial because evidence in the first one was insufficient.

Mr. Moses was fined \$1 today for releasing information that had been impounded by the court. Judge John V. Diggins assessed the fine, which could have been as much as \$5,000, for the lawyer's telling a reporter about a motion he had filed last month, asking that the results of favorable polygraph tests of Boyle be admitted as evidence in the trial. The court denied the motion.

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Dragging Out Watergate

President Nixon has persistently charged that the House Judiciary Committee is guilty of "fishing expeditions" in its request for tapes and documents needed for the impeachment inquiry. Now the committee has issued a subpoena for the tape recordings of 42 presidential conversations. In reality, it is Mr. Nixon who is fishing—for time. His is clearly a strategy of delay, for which he endeavors to shift all the blame to Congress. This strategy is once again illustrated by James St. Clair, the President's lawyer, in writing the Judiciary Committee that the White House will not be ready before April 22 to furnish some of the requested materials. The subpoena directs Mr. Nixon to surrender the materials no later than April 25. The White House replied it will turn over at least some of the material.

When Mr. St. Clair asked for further delay, his letter implied that John M. Doar, the committee's special counsel, would certainly not get all the tapes and documents sought. The phrasing of the message suggests that Congress will be given only what the White House deems necessary, with the probability of further confrontation and further delay.

A chronicle of presidential statements would indicate that the President was doing everything possible to expedite matters:

On Jan. 30, Mr. Nixon told Congress in his State of the Union address: "I believe the time has come to bring this investigation and the other investigations of this matter to an end. One year of Watergate is enough."

On Feb. 25, Mr. Nixon told a news conference: "Whatever is eventually arranged which will bring a prompt resolution of this matter I will cooperate in."

On March 25, Presidential Press Secretary

Ronald Ziegler suggested that the committee's staff "should perhaps work late into the evening" to complete the inquiry.

On March 20, Mr. Nixon said in a televised news conference in Houston: "... dragging out Watergate drags down America, and I want to bring it to a conclusion as quickly as I can."

Such protestations of White House impatience have been followed regularly by a variety of qualifying statements, always indicating that, in the final analysis, Mr. Nixon considered it his prerogative to define the nature of the documents that the investigators or the committee should be entitled to receive—thus ensuring delay. Mr. Nixon claims that his decisions to withhold some tapes or documents are guided solely by his desire to protect the presidency. But it should be obvious by now that the presidency—if not the President—is best protected by an end to such sparring, and to hackneyed—but time-consuming—lawyers' maneuvers.

As the familiar scenario is repeated, Mr. Nixon accompanies his pleas for a speedy end to Watergate with a game plan of presidential campaigning—from the convention halls of Texas and Chicago to the boulevards of Paris and the streets of Michigan. The inescapable conclusion is that the delaying actions are deliberate, while the charge that Congress is dragging its feet reflects Mr. Nixon's normal tendency to blame others for anything that goes—or looks—wrong.

However clever such a game plan may seem, it ought not deceive the American people nor deflect Congress from its duty to proceed in its impeachment inquiry without compromise and with all deliberate speed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. Meir Steps Down

The "irrevocable" resignation of Premier Golda Meir is the direct result, somewhat delayed, of Israel's setbacks in last October's war. Extraordinary strains have been imposed on the country's fragmented political structure by a difficult psychological adjustment to the nation's new and fundamentally altered situation in the world. The recriminations over responsibility for the military losses in October, which triggered the current cabinet crisis, are important mainly as they suggest further splintering of the national consensus and, with it, a weakening of confidence in the future.

In these circumstances, Mrs. Meir undoubtedly is right in her decision that, despite the months of confusion that will ensue, the moment inescapably has come for Israel to seek and choose new and presumably younger national leadership. As one politician commented, "the age of the grandfathers has now completed its task."

The era that now has ended, one of strong governments though based on coalitions, was

shaped under the leadership of David Ben-Gurion and the now badly split Labor party. Mrs. Meir, as the last of that generation, ruled with much the same firm hand.

A new style as well as a new policy will now be necessary. The losses to the right-wing opposition in December's election reflected the national ferment set off by the October war and the weakened parliamentary posture of Mrs. Meir's followers, who struggled for three months to put together the government that now has collapsed after only a month in office.

It must be hoped that the caretaker government, which Mrs. Meir will continue to head, will be able to continue and complete the disengagement negotiations with Syria, mediated by Secretary of State Kissinger, upon which a settlement in the Mideast depends. Whether or not Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir is able to form a new government, the likelihood is that elections will not be long delayed. But peace is too delicate to await this evolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

South Asian Example

The agreement of Pakistan and Bangladesh in New Delhi to "forgive and forget" the bitter antagonisms and bloody deeds that tore them apart two years ago is an exemplary act of statesmanship.

It took great political courage for Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the leader of a still proud and martial state, to appeal to the people of Bangladesh for forgiveness "for any crimes that may have been committed" by Pakistani forces during the 1971 Bengali struggle for independence.

It was no less courageous for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bengali leader, to grant clemency to 195 Pakistani prisoners being held for war crimes trials and to call on his own deeply embittered people to "forget the past and to make a fresh start."

This rare act of national contrition and reconciliation, together with concurrent conciliatory moves between India and Pakistan, should enable the entire Indian subcontinent to make a fresh start in tackling overriding common problems of poverty and underdevelopment.

The Delhi agreements should also facilitate an early resolution of the major remaining issue between Pakistan and Bangladesh, the fate of some half-million Bengalis—non-Bengalis who remained loyal to Pakistan but were left stranded in Bangladesh after the 1971 conflict. Mr. Bhutto apparently has agreed to offer to most of these unfortunate people the Pakistani citizenship to which they are clearly entitled. Now that the bitterness of war and separation has been thrust aside, many may elect to remain in Bangladesh where they have made their homes since the subcontinent was partitioned 27 years ago.

At a time when millions are homeless and large areas of the world remain torn by dissension and strife, much of it fed by ancient grievances sullenly nurtured by political opportunists, the peoples of South Asia are fortunate in the leadership of Mr. Bhutto, Sheikh Mujibur and India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The agreements reached in New Delhi this week are a tribute to their vision and statesmanship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and the Future of Europe

It is speculative to wonder at this point which of the present French presidential candidates would be most suited to help fill the partial vacuum at the center of the West European and Atlantic communities. Both Chaban-Delemas and Giscard d'Estaing have in former times held more Atlantic-oriented views than the late Georges Pompidou. But in their election calculations—and even if they would be in the Elysée—they are de-

pendent on the support of the more narrow-minded segment of the majority. Right now a prime question is what is going on within the depths of the French electorate: Whether it is inclined to seek protection in a more or less open-minded neo-Gaullism or, despite the experience of the 1930s, will again experiment with a "popular front" which would inevitably further weaken the West European constellation.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 13, 1899

MADRID—Passengers who have arrived at Barcelona on the ship Buenos Aires from Manila, say that the energy of the Americans and their rapid practical methods of administering justice so different from the unending delays of Spanish legal procedure, have made a very favorable impression on the Filipinos. And in spite of certain temporary difficulties they think the Americans will dominate the situation.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1924

CHICAGO—Johnny Weissmuller, the American champion swimmer, is back to his old form. At the American Athletic Union championship indoor 220-yard, free-style swim meet which was held in the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, he won the event quite easily in 2 minutes 14 4/5 seconds, which is just 4 5/8 of a second slower than the world's record, of which he is the holder. He is really the water king.



'And Now, the Envelopes, Please—Please, the Envelopes—Unshredded—'

UN and the Forgotten Realities

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The nations of the world are gathered here to discuss one of its most fundamental questions of the future—the supply, price and distribution of food, oil, and the other essential raw materials of life—and the odd and tragic thing about it is that very few people, newspapers, or networks are paying any attention to the debate.

This is very strange. Nothing touches the life of the people more than the supply and cost of essential commodities. Even in America, citizens have been lining up on odd-and-even days for gas, and fairly soon there will be shortages of aluminum, copper, and other metals necessary to the industries of the United States.

What is going on at the UN is a discussion between the producers and consumers of oil, bauxite, food, and other raw materials. They have come together to get beyond their immediate arguments and find out whether they can reach agreement about fair supplies, distribution and price—for the future.

New Ties Sought

It is interesting that this conference was called by President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. Algeria has no diplomatic relations with the United States, but he is asking for a new relationship between the industrial world and the developing world, and has come to the United States for the first time.

He was very careful here to open the way to compromise, but he insisted on the rights of the nations that produce the oil and the other essential raw materials.

The raw-material-producing countries," he said, "insist on being masters in their own houses."

He was expressing the ancient grievances of the poor countries against the rich countries, and asking what could be done about it, and threatening that if nothing was done about it, the underdeveloped nations would create more cartels, like the oil cartel, and confront the industrial nations in a struggle for survival.

In many ways, this is a silly threat. It is easier to create an oil cartel than a cartel for bauxite, or copper or coffee, but

strange things are happening in this fight over raw materials.

For example, spectacular new resources of copper have been discovered in Iran, which may now have more copper resources for the future than Chile. So the industrial nations have to pay attention to what is happening in their relationships with the underdeveloped nations that are producing more and more of the raw materials essential in the West.

If this is right, it is curious that the American press has paid so little attention to President Boumedienne, particularly since all the major nations have sent their foreign ministers here to participate in the debate.

Andrei Gromyko is here, watching this confrontation between the poor producing countries and the rich consuming countries. Henry Kissinger will be here next week. Michel Jobert of France has been in the General Assembly, despite all the political struggle in Paris, to state his country's views of the problem.

Yet what they have all had to say about this worldwide crisis has had less space in the papers or on the television in America than President Nixon's political adventure into Michigan, or Hank Aaron's home run, or Randolph Hearst's missing daughter.

This is not an argument for ignoring the Watergate controversy, or all the maneuvers and manipulations in the impeachment process, but merely a reminder that other things are going on in the world, more important and enduring than what happens to President Nixon.

It is sad to watch Secretary General Waldheim here at the UN trying to get a hearing for the fundamental questions in the world. He is concerned about this problem of raw materials. He sees the nations in the UN, representing billions of people, almost half of them living below the level of poverty, and he cries out to the world to look at the elemental facts of the human condition.

But nobody listens to him. He has press conferences and makes speeches, but they end up behind the obnoxious in the American press. How can we bring the great questions of life to the attention of the people, he asks, and it is hard to answer.

Kissinger agrees with this, and longs for attention to Waldheim's questions. But the press and the television pay more attention to Kissinger's marriage than to his policies, and he wonders why. Next week he will be here at the UN, arguing for historic perspective, insisting on some order about the supply, distribution and prices of raw materials, but he is not very optimistic.

There is something about the fundamental things that are real but don't seem real to the press and the television, something too complicated or abstract.

Still, Kissinger insists, next week he will try to make clear that this question of raw materials, prices, and distribution may be more important than anything else we are now discussing.

There is something about the fundamental things that are real but don't seem real to the press and the television, something too complicated or abstract.

PARIS.—The idea of "Europe" formally signified by the Common Market Treaty of Rome 17 years ago is now going backward, not forward. When the European Community was enlarged to include Britain, Ireland and Denmark in 1973 there was a revival of the old spirit that envisaged advance toward political unity, a common monetary policy and ultimately a unified system of defense.

The concept of a twin-pillared Atlantic Alliance based on coherent North American and Western European contributions had started to flicker once again last year. But a combination of economic and political setbacks has shoved the project into reverse. There are few observers around who are ready to guess when that trend will halt.

The most critical setback was the October Arab-Israeli war, which exposed gaping divisions between U.S. and European policy and which produced an energy crisis that widened the gap still further. On the heels of this came a British election that brought into power a minority Labor government which is trying to gain favor with a puzzled electorate by picking "European" scabs.

Unwise

If carried too far this would be unwise. About the only clear-cut indication in Britain's vote was a demonstration that about 60 percent of the electorate supported British adherence to the European Community. Such support came in the Conservative and Liberal parties. The pro-Common Market faction in Labor overbalanced the anti-market Tory group.

As the Italian newspaper La Stampa observes: "Europe, almost everywhere, now seems a remote, academic concept in the face of the seriousness of these 'Community' countries' internal problems, and this is encouraging a selfish, nationalistic approach." One might add that this approach is even more disheartening as a result of the sag in leadership among Western lands.

Whatever happens to President Nixon as the Watergate procedures continue to unfold, he can never again be in a position to give the North Atlantic world dynamic guidance. The French war of political succession fol-

Responsibility in Congress GOP Election Strategy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—For some weeks now, House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes, R-Ariz., has been around the country making a speech about the 1974 elections which is worth more attention than it has been given.

The essence of his argument is summed up in two sentences: "The question for the voters this November is not which party is best fit to run the executive branch—that one is for two years from now. This November, the question is which party is best equipped to run Congress?"

It is obvious that Rhodes has reason to pose the issue that way. When the Republican President has only a 26 percent confidence level, it is plain why a Republican leader would prefer to dwell on the fact that the Democratic Congress enjoys only a 21 percent vote of public confidence.

But to say he is politically motivated is not to say that Rhodes is wrong when he argues that one ought to be able to hold the Democrats accountable for the way Congress operates and what it produces or fails to produce.

If the doctrine of party responsibility for the record of elected officials can be applied anywhere it ought to be applied to the Democrats in Congress. For 20 unbroken years, they have organized the House, chosen its officers and its committee chairmen in their caucuses and that is long enough, by anyone's standards, to establish a track record for competence or incompetence.

But one must wonder, after reading Rhodes's speeches and observing his attitude on related questions, if the minority leader really is an advocate of party responsibility—or if he is just grabbing any available weapon to use against the opposition.

In the very same speeches in which he is arguing for Democratic accountability for the record of Congress, Rhodes is saying, for example, that while there are "a lot of Democrats in the Congress... I respect and like a great deal... They are inhibited by a rigid party machinery that literally controls their caucuses. Oftentimes, they are forced to support party positions that may be at complete odds with their personal moral code or philosophy toward government."

"The penalty for individual integrity for congressional Democrats is frequently loss of party seniority and privilege," Rhodes says.

There is something about the House of Representatives who is aware of the rarity of the occasions in the last 20 years on which the Democrats have invoked caucus discipline against any of their members.

If Rhodes is really opposed to the Democrats stripping senior-

ity from an Albert Watson (the former South Carolina representative who was so disciplined after publicly supporting Barry Goldwater in 1964), then it is hard to know what he means by party accountability.

If he objects to the Democratic caucus binding its members to oppose minority staffing rights for congressional Republicans, as it has done, he may have a case on the merits that internal House procedures should not be decided on a strictly partisan basis. But if he also objects to the caucus instructing the Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report on an end-the-Vietnam-war resolution, as occurred in the last Congress, then he is opposing the very principle of party accountability he claims to espouse.

The real struggle in Congress, as Rhodes knows as well as anyone, is not to free members from the lash of party discipline—which is virtually nonexistent—but to strengthen the weak organs of party cohesion enough to allow the Congress to operate responsibly.

When he asserts that "the Republican conference, on the other hand does not bind its members to any position or point of view," he does more than weaken his argument by implying a difference with the Democrats which is more apparent than real. He actually demands his own efforts, often successful, in past years as Republican Policy Committee chairman and minority leader, to develop a high degree of GOP support for party positions. If Rhodes were truly an advocate of party responsibility, he could well chide the Democratic leadership for allowing to pass, without rebuke, the recent action by the chairman of the House Rules Committee and five of its majority party members in killing a land-use bill which had been supported by a majority of Democrats in the Senate and on the House Interior Committee.

But Rhodes was a full partner in executing that coup—and his silence on the issue suggests that he may well prefer, not party responsibility, but the old congressional game of secretive maneuvering.

That suspicion is strengthened by his absolute refusal to apply his own doctrine of party accountability to the Republicans and the White House. In all these speeches—and on last Sunday's TV program "Meet the Press"—Rhodes has vehemently rejected any party responsibility for the crimes charged to the Nixon administration or the Nixon campaign.

He can not really have it both ways. Rhodes is right when he argues that Democrats should be held accountable in this year's election for the record of Congress. But he's got to start acting as if he believed what he's saying.

Another Decline of the West

By C. L. Sulzberger

lowing President Pompidou's death gives Frenchmen concern; Chancellor Willy Brandt is depressed following a popularity slump; and Britain's Wilson is fighting to surmount a tidal wave of problems.

Amid these developments, the Common Market is being forced to face the fact that transnational economic and commercial projects worked out among European nations are simply not producing expected results. Thus the Anglo-French supersonic plane, Concorde, is in desperate straits.

On the Verge

France has already invested so much in it that it had to cut research and development for military aircraft to the bone. Now Britain seems on the verge of deciding to dump the entire venture, despite enormous sums invested in it, as too costly and impractical.

New doubts are developing about the future of the swing-wing multiple combat aircraft (MBCA) which Britain, West Germany and Italy undertook to build six years ago. And, generally speaking, there is increasing realization that despite the technical ability of European manufacturers, they may be wiser to limit their enterprises to less ambitious dreams.

All this provided an unhappy background to this month's meeting of Community foreign ministers in Luxembourg when James Callaghan, representing the new Labor diplomacy, said his government opposes British "European" membership on terms

previously negotiated by the Conservative government of Edward Heath.

Although it is unlikely that Britain will actually pull out for political reasons, this attitude gives rise to new talk of "Perfidia Britannica" and by an Uncle Sam who, fearful of "European" competition, wants to break up the Common Market (as De Gaulle always predicted in the past).

A Bad Time

Such talk, in which France—never outstandingly "European" in its own concepts—has been taking a tactless lead, comes at an exceedingly bad time for all the countries concerned, which means not only the Community members but the signatories to the Atlantic Alliance. The economics of the energy crisis have cut deeply into Western defense planning at a moment when both U.S. strategic negotiations with Moscow and European security discussions are approaching critical phases.

To have the West start to fall apart at such a moment, with its leadership losing vigor, its economic cooperation running into difficulties, its diplomatic lapsing into mutual recrimination and its statements bickering with each other is a deeply saddening event.

Still worse is the disappearance from the political horizon of any thought of realizing former dreams of advance to genuine European unity that could make of this talented but discouraged area a valid world force.

Soviet Police Seize a Couple Trying to Enter U.S. Embassy

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 12 (UPI)—Soviet police today grabbed and marched off a middle-aged Russian couple who tried to enter the American Embassy, before driving them away in an unmarked black sedan, apparently for further interrogation.

The nighttime incident, which was witnessed by a handful of bystanders that included some American diplomats and their wives, was the latest in an apparent new effort by Soviet authorities to restrict access to the embassy.

Yesterday two Soviet nationals were taken into custody by police when they sought to enter the embassy's consular section to discuss prospects for joining relatives in the United States.

Both were carrying written invitations from the embassy, which has taken to issuing such letters to help Soviet visitors on official business get past the policemen on duty outside.

One man, who had come from Odessa, finally discussed his case with consular officials on the sidewalk.

Cleaned Up

The other visitor, a woman survivor of Auschwitz with five brothers and sisters in the New York area, was interrogated for an hour. The police finally let her go to her apartment after she cleaned up her face so no one would see she had been crying.

The identities of the Russian couple seized today were not known. It was believed that they had come to the embassy to inquire about emigration.

The man and woman were physically intercepted as they sought to walk into the southeast entrance of the large yellow embassy compound. According to eyewitnesses, two policemen hustled them roughly off in the rain to a waiting black car on a sidewalk under the supervision of the senior police officer on duty.

Several diplomats who rushed out heard shouts and screams from inside the shack. They could not confirm whether the couple had been beaten by the police, nor was initially reported.

Shortly thereafter a black Volga sedan drew up onto the sidewalk with three plainclothesmen, believed to be from the KGB as the secret police is known by its Russian initials.

One, wearing a well-cut overcoat and a hat, engaged in a sometimes heated discussion with American consular officials who had collected outside the shack.

A policeman's Right

Asked if the couple inside were being beaten, he replied that the police had a right to beat people. He subsequently tried to soften his remark.

The police waited until all the diplomats left before hustling the frightened couple out of the shack into the black sedan. They drove off with the three plainclothesmen for what was presumably more detailed questioning.

American consular officials believe that Article Four of the June, 1964, consular agreement with the Soviet Union, which states they may take "necessary measures" to carry out their duties, grants them the right to receive Soviet citizens who come on official business.

But Soviet authorities have contended they are entitled to know the business of any Soviet citizen who comes to the embassy. As a rule, only those who are able to show a Soviet exit visa are usually allowed to proceed without interference.

U.S. Official Is Kidnapped In Argentina

CORDOBA, Argentina, April 12 (Reuters).—Terrorists today kidnapped a U.S. government official near this industrial city, dragging him from his home after wounding him when he tried to resist capture.

Alfred Lamm, 36-year-old director of the United States Information Service in Cordoba, was seized by eight heavily armed men and a woman of the "People's Revolutionary Army" at his home in the small town of Quilmes, 25 kilometers north of Cordoba, the police said.

He was believed to be the first U.S. official to be kidnapped in Argentina, although terrorists have kidnapped and killed American and other foreign businessmen.

Badly Wounded

The police said they believed Mr. Lamm was badly wounded. A terrorist communiqué delivered to news media shortly after the kidnapping said Mr. Lamm had been shot and wounded in a struggle.

He was then dragged to one of the kidnappers' two waiting vehicles while two others removed a radio transmitter and receiver from the house, the police said.

Mr. Lamm, who has been in this turbulent city since July, 1972, was taken to a "people's prison" for questioning on his activities in Argentina and in his previous postings—South Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Haiti and Bolivia, the communiqué said.

However, the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires said Mr. Lamm had never worked in Bolivia or Brazil. His previous postings had been Thailand, Vietnam and Santo Domingo, it stated.

Soviet Space Experts Favor Pooling of World Technology

MOSCOW, April 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today called for the international pooling of resources in building and launching large, orbiting space ships or moon bases.

Boris Petrov, a leading designer for the Soviet space program, wrote that in spite of their scientific importance, such ventures would be impracticable without cooperation between states.

In a generally modest assessment of the future Soviet space program, specialists agreed that no manned flights were planned either to the moon or Mars. One said that a bottleneck in computer processing was delaying programs.

Several articles on space flight appeared today to commemorate Communist Day. They contained no forecasts of any major Soviet space experiments.

The chief Soviet cosmonaut, Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, said in an interview with Trud, the trade union newspaper: "At present, we are not talking about any concrete program envisaging landing a man on the moon."

The last Soviet Mars flight, by a fleet of four space ships containing television instruments and other apparatus, was a disappointment. Two of the four speed past Mars and one descended to miss the planet by several hundred miles. A TV package landed but failed to transmit information.

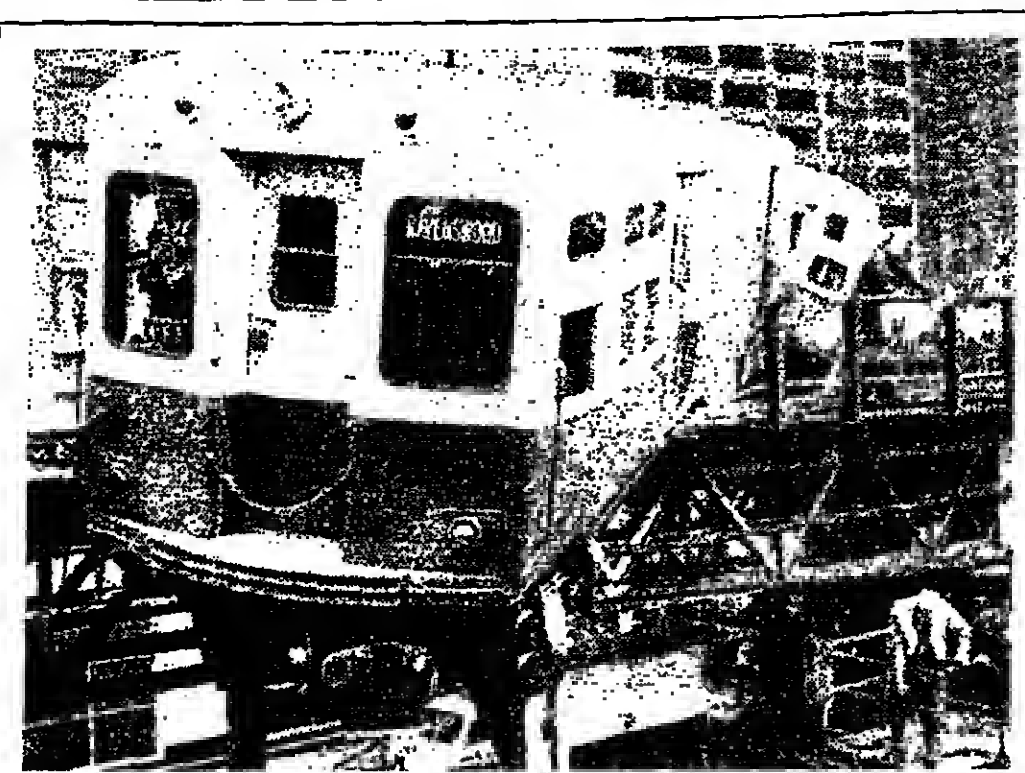
High Toll Seen In Child Abuse

DENTON, Texas, April 12 (UPI).—One of every five children admitted to a hospital emergency room suffers from child abuse, a New Jersey social scientist said Tuesday.

"Violence is built into our society and child abuse, unrecognized as a major problem until the early 1960s, is a part of it," Dr. Thomas Solomon, the director of the Institute of Law and Social Process of Teaneck, N.J., told a seminar at Texas Woman's University.

"There are seven million abused children in the United States today," he said, adding that New York City had 86 child-beating deaths last year; 240 more deaths might have been caused by abuse if neglect, he said.

Dr. Solomon said New York City had 3,500 reported cases of child abuse and 16,000 of child neglect in 1972.



CHICAGO WRECK—First car of a two-car elevated train dangled precariously over the edge of the tracks after it failed to make a turn and was derailed in downtown Chicago Thursday. Firemen evacuated passengers, 23 of whom were injured.

Most Italians In Poll Favor Divorce Law

TURIN, April 12 (UPI).—A majority of Italian voters keeping the national law that permits divorce, despite the Catholic Church's drive for its repeal, a survey report said today, one month before a scheduled referendum on the issue.

In the poll, conducted last month for the Turin newspaper La Stampa, 56.3 percent were in favor of retaining the three-year-old law, which introduced divorce in Italy for the first time since the fall of Napoleon.

Repeal was favored by 35.1 percent, La Stampa said, while 14 percent did not answer or said that they did not know what should be done.

Italians will vote May 12 on the church-promoted, politically divisive proposal for abrogation of the divorce law.

A poll last December showed 47.3 percent in favor of retaining the law and 41.7 percent for repeal. In a poll in February, 1971, 42.3 percent were for divorce and 49.3 against.

But Soviet authorities have contended they are entitled to know the business of any Soviet citizen who comes to the embassy. As a rule, only those who are able to show a Soviet exit visa are usually allowed to proceed without interference.

14 Drowned and 15 Missing In Ship Collisions Off Japan

WAKAYAMA, Japan, April 12 (Reuters).—Fourteen Japanese fishermen were feared drowned and 15 South Korean seamen were missing after two separate collisions involving four ships off western Japan early today.

The fishermen were among the 17 crew members of a 284-ton tuna boat which collided with the 11,444-ton Liberian-registered Ocean Sovereign, the coast guard said. Three of the fishing boat's crewmen were rescued, but the other 14 were believed trapped inside the hull which later sank in deep water as divers attempted to attach floats to it.

Meanwhile, the 99-ton South Korean freighter Bae Yung, with a crew of 24, split in two and sank after a collision with the 21,467-ton U.S. container ship President Pierce, the coast guard said.

Nine of the Korean vessel's crew were rescued. Ships and aircraft combed the area for signs of the 15 missing men, but without success.

There were no reports of major damage or casualties aboard the two larger vessels.

Oil Spills After Collision

BANGKOK, April 12 (AP).—About 1.3 million liters of fuel and diesel oil spilled into the mouth of the Chao Phraya Estuary south of Bangkok following a collision between two ships.

The collision occurred on the 21,185-ton Greek tanker John Colocotronis as it discharged its cargo of oil at a refinery here today, port officials said.

The police said one man was found dead aboard the tanker and two crewmen were hospitalized with burns.

Nearby tankers were moved from the area and firemen had the fire under control within 90 minutes, the police said.

Ferry Runs Aground

GENOVA, April 12 (AP).—A 7,800-ton ferry overloaded with trucks tilted and ran around in shallow water in the Gulf of Genoa early today. The police said 40 truck drivers and passengers were slightly injured.

The ferry, Monica Rossini, began taking on water shortly after leaving the port with 70 trucks and 120 persons aboard. The police said the vessel tilted both because of overloading and an unequal distribution of weight.

About a dozen passengers abandoned ship and were rescued by port tugs. All of the injured suffered cuts and bruises when the ship tipped sharply.

Obituaries

Patricia Collinge, 81, Actress And Major U.S. Stage Figure

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—Patricia Collinge, 81, an actress who started her career in London in 1904 and came to New York four years later to become an important part of the American theater, died Wednesday at her home here.

In 1922, when she appeared in "Autumn Crocus" with Francis Lederer, Brooks Atkinson, the New York Times critic, said of her: "Miss Collinge plays with the soft, plaint, sincerity that makes her one of the most endearing actresses."

In 1932, she took the role of Birdie Hubbard in "The Little Foxes" with Tallulah Bankhead and two years later played the same part when Bette Davis had the lead in the film version.

She wrote a play, "Daughters of Nature," in 1938. That was an adaptation of a French drama. She also wrote a series of short stories for the New Yorker, was a contributor to the New York Times Book Review, and was a counselor of Actors Equity.

Miss Collinge was born and educated in Dublin. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Garrick Theatre in London in 1904. She later toured with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in "A Regular Butterfly."

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—Henry Pearlman, 78, a prominent collector of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist art, whose private collection has been widely exhibited, died Wednesday at a hospital here.

He was one of the biggest private collectors of Cézanne. His collection of watercolors, drawings and oils totaled 33 in 1971 and ranged from 1870 to 1906, the year Cézanne died.

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—James W. Ivy, 72, who retired in 1965 as editor of the Crisis magazine, the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died of cancer yesterday.

Mr. Ivy joined The Crisis as book review editor in 1930 and held the post for 12 years, first under W.E.B. Du Bois and later under Roy Wilkins.

Ting Hsi-lin

TOKYO, April 12 (AP).—Ting Hsi-lin, 81, who labored for more than 20 years on the reform of written Chinese, died April 4 in Peking, Mainland news agency reported today.

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Count Marzán Ciano

ROME, April 12 (UPI).—Count Marzán Ciano, 37, grandson of Benito Mussolini, died yesterday after a brief illness. His family said today.

Count Ciano was the son of Mussolini's daughter, Edda, and of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's foreign minister, who was executed by a Fascist firing squad in 1943 for his role in the overthrow of his father-in-law.

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Left in Japan Angered Over Police Raids

Teachers' Documents Seized; Strike Eases

TOKYO, April 12 (AP).—Leftist opposition parties assailed the government today for police raids against the teachers' union as Japan's general transportation strike eased slightly.

Three private railroad lines reached agreement with their unions on the second day of the rail tie-up which, with other work stoppages, was reported to have affected 60 million people, five million fewer than yesterday.

But, as signs of an end to the nationwide railroad, subway and bus strike appeared, tempers flared among opposition legislators over police raids on more than 800 offices of the Japan Teachers' Union, 270,000 of whose members struck for from one to eight hours yesterday.

Forbidden to Strike

The police said the forcible seizure of documents from the office was carried out because the teachers, like railroadmen and other government employees, are forbidden by law to strike.

The opposition Socialists and Communists, promising attacks in the Diet today, termed the raids a part of what they said was a campaign by Premier Kakuei Tanaka to turn education into a political issue for the July upper house elections. They say that Mr. Tanaka is seeking to divert attention from the failure of the Liberal-Democratic party to cope with mounting inflation, the high cost of living and widespread pollution.

The nationwide strikes were called to get monthly salary increases of about 30 percent to counter a 24 percent cost of living increase, bigger allowances for the poor, sick and aged, and the right to strike for all government employees.

The pay increases are expected to be substantial—some industries already have given up to 45 percent—and one inflationary issue was resolved when all parties joined yesterday in pushing through committee bills which would increase payments for old-age pensions, social assistance, children's welfare, and handicapped children by 77 percent.

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—Henry Pearlman, 78, a prominent collector of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist art, whose private collection has been widely exhibited, died Wednesday at a hospital here.

He was one of the biggest private collectors of Cézanne. His collection of watercolors, drawings and oils totaled 33 in 1971 and ranged from 1870 to 1906, the year Cézanne died.

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—James W. Ivy, 72, who retired in 1965 as editor of the Crisis magazine, the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died of cancer yesterday.

Mr. Ivy joined The Crisis as book review editor in 1930 and held the post for 12 years, first under W.E.B. Du Bois and later under Roy Wilkins.

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—Joseph B. Slack, 83, a well known dealer in rare coins, died Wednesday in Palm Beach, Fla., apparently of a heart attack.

He was a senior partner of Slack's Coin Co., which was founded by his family in 1888. At one time, Mr. Slack owned some 6 million coins. He wrote some 30 books on coins, published the Numismatic Review and had a 20,000-volume library of books on coins.

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This offer does not apply to French citizens.

Tea Heats Up Wilson Guards

LONDON, April 12 (UPI).—Police on duty outside Prime Minister Harold Wilson's home on Lord North Street called for reinforcements and bomb experts today when a car drove off leaving a suspicious-looking cylinder on the opposite sidewalk.

Additional officers sealed off the street and the experts began to dismantle the cylinder.

They reported that the object was a vacuum bottle containing a small amount of tea.

Women were believed responsible for the bomb that caused chaos in Belfast and three other towns this week.

Troops Warned

Army commanders today warned troops against dropping their guard because of the IRA truce call.

In County Armagh, a mechanical failure caused an army observation helicopter to crash about 30 miles southwest of Belfast, killing the pilot.

The aircraft simply fell out of the air, an army spokesman said.

In other developments, an army truck driver and a local militia man died in separate booby-trap explosions just a few hours before the IRA announced the truce.

The truce announcement covered only the major Catholic neighborhoods in Londonderry, but usually such moves have unofficially extended throughout the province at Easter—the anniversary of the 1916 Irish rebellion against British rule.

Meanwhile, in a statement issued to Belfast newspapers, the Ulster Freedom Fighters said they planned to kill five Catholics for each member of the security forces slain by the IRA.

The outlawed Protestant organization has claimed responsibility for most of the more than 100 Catholics assassinated over the past 18 months.

Exiled Writer Loses His Czech Citizenship

PRAGUE, April 12 (Reuters).—Prof. Eduard Goldstucker, who was chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers Union when it engaged in liberal activities during the "Prague Spring" of 1968, was stripped of his Czechoslovak citizenship, the Czecha news agency said today.

It reported that the Slovak ministry of the interior, in explaining the move against Prof. Goldstucker, said that "he lives abroad and is carrying out activities against Czechoslovakia." After the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21, 1968, he took up a teaching appointment at a British university.

Mexican Planter Freed

MEXICO CITY, April 12 (Reuters).—Cocoanut plantation owner Jose Garay, who was kidnapped two weeks ago, was released in the Pacific coastal state of Guerrero yesterday after his family paid a ransom of one million pesos (about \$80,000), police said.

Laotian Army Set To Take Outpost Overrun by Reds

VIENTIANE, April 12 (AP).—A 1,000-man Lao Army strike force was standing by today to retake a government position which was overrun by Communist forces Sunday, less than 48 hours after the formation of a new Laotian coalition government, military sources said.

The three-battalion force was "primed and ready to go," the sources said.

Two earlier government counterattacks, one of them planned for yesterday, were called off at the last minute after urgent talks in Vientiane, the sources said.

The fighting erupted in the southern Lao panhandle Sunday, sources said, when a combined North Vietnamese-Palihan Lao force of about 200 men launched a series of attacks close to highway 13, about 175 miles southeast of Vientiane.

The Communist attacks appeared to be aimed at a strategic road bridge over the Se Bang Pui River, midway between the provincial capitals of Thakhek and Savannakhet, the sources said.

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LONDON THEATER

David Storey's 'Life Class'

By John Walker

LONDON, April 12 (IHT).—As the curtain decorated with a William Blake drawing of an angel calling the dead to their last judgment rises on David Storey's "Life Class" at the Royal Court, it appears that we are to experience another of his naturalistic plays, set in a narrow environment, a place of work, such as his "The Contractor" or "The Changing Room."

Joseph Herbert's set is of a shabby room in an art college, clogged with dust and grime and the despair of generations of students. It is cold and cheerless, and remains so even when filled by a teacher, his pupils and a model who poses listlessly in the nude for their education.

But as the play proceeds, it soon becomes clear that—for all the surface realism—we are far removed from the close social observation of Mr. Storey's other plays. The characters are all grotesque. The students, with one exception, are coarse, foul-mouthed, loutish and ignorant (none have heard of Degas and even Van Gogh's name meets with a blank response) and the exception is an obsessive up-right puritan, likely to burst into tears if one of his fellows speaks roughly to him.

The teachers are little better. Abercrombie (Bob Rock) is rarely a student grown old, delighting in wearing an incongruous bowler hat. The school principal Foley (Brian Glover) is a man who has

risen from the working classes without losing his narrow provincialism—he is not above stealing the school's coal for his own fire, pays lip-service to classical ideals of art, which he seems to equate with Victorian attitudes, and can say with a straight face "It's the eternal that really lasts."

There is also Phillips (Gerald James), a pathetic courtly hang-over from the 1920s, with a cliché-stuffed mind, forever failing to sell his designs for book jackets and record sleeves.

In their exaggerated unpleasantness, these people are seen through the distorted, jaded vision of Allott (Alan Bates), the play's central character. He is a teacher who finds no joy in imparting his skill and knowledge to others, an artist who has ceased to paint or draw.

Instead, he claims to manipulate people and situations to create artistic events that no one can appreciate, or indeed recognize, except himself. But he appears as less a leader of the avant-garde than an artist in retreat from actual experience, rationalizing his own failures, both personal and professional—his wife is divorcing him, none of his students appears to have any artistic abilities—burning his despair into an artistic theory to justify his detachment from the pain and suffering of others.

In the play's central scene, he allows one of his aggressive male students to appear to rape the model and claims to regard this incident as his greatest artistic achievement. As a result, he is

fired and the play ends with him in the complete isolation he has created for himself.

Mr. Bates showed us in "Butler" his brilliance in playing an intellectual at his wit's end and here again he gives an excellent performance as a man who has talked himself down a dead-end and refuses to retreat. Mr. Glover as Foley and Mr. James as the silly Phillips are fine, too, and there are some talented young actors as the unlovely students, with Frank Grimes outstanding as an obsessive and repressed young man. Lindsay Anderson directs with a slow, sure rhythm, and record sleeves.

But the play itself, despite its serious concern with the role of the artist in society, lacks the resonance of Mr. Storey's other plays, although it is never less than interesting and enjoyable. It belongs to that unsuccessful genre that afflicts most writers at some time. Novelists will write novels about novelists who are having difficulty in writing novels. And despite its apparent concern with drawing, "Life Class" is a play about playwrighting. Allott, with his attempts to manipulate events, is a playwright manqué and, I feel, a projection of Mr. Storey's own doubts and concerns about his function. The play is a private, not a public, work.

There is a family connection between J.B. Priestley's "Eden End" at the National Theatre and A.R. Gurney's "Children" at the Mermaid: both exploring the tensions within a small group of related people and both revealing their literary derivations, one from Chekhov, the other from O'Neill.

Laurence Olivier's production of "Eden End" in his 80th year, is rich, lovingly detailed and a bit ponderous. It is Mr. Priestley's own favorite among his plays, though not I think, his best. It is curious how much more melancholy are Mr. Priestley's plays than his robusters novels where the sadness, the feeling that the characters are



Playing in "Eden End" at the National Theatre are, from left, Leslie Sands, Paul Gregory, Geoffrey Palmer, Gabrielle Daye and, seated at the piano, Joan Plowright.

trapped by life is offset by a vigorous enjoyment of the pleasures to be had.

None of the members of the family at "Eden End" appear to enjoy themselves. Those who have remained at home regret never having made a break and gone into the wider world. Those who have left feel their failure as keenly. Although it is not one of those plays in which Mr. Priestley plays tricks with time, he achieves something of the same effect by setting his action in 1912 adding a grim—if glib—irony to his characters' hopes of a brighter future.

Mr. Priestley's theatrical cunning carries the play forward after it seems that he has exhausted the possibilities of his situation—the return home, after seven years' absence, of the favorite daughter Stella (Joan Plowright) and its disrupting effect on her sister Lilian and

her father. Miss Plowright's emotionally charged performance, particularly in the scenes with the father, excellently acted by Leslie Sands, lifts the play above its level of a middle-brow, old-fashioned tearjerker.

Mr. Gurney's American play "Children," being given its world premiere at the Mermaid, might be better titled "Roots" in its picture of disaffected children searching for some solidity in

life and returning to the family home for Independence Day celebrations. Constance Cummings, as the mother who realizes that her children, although adults, have never grown up, does for the play what Joan Plowright does for "Eden End," that is, make her predicament seem real and moving. But it remains very much a literary exercise, writing that attempts to attack the standards of white Anglo-Saxon Protestants but is itself WASPish and with little sting.

Ford Film in Paris

PARIS, April 12 (IHT).—This is Korea," Golda Ford's official U.S. Navy and Marine Corps film, will be shown at 9 p.m. April 16, at the Marigny House, 53 bis Rue de la Boétie, Paris, by the Paris Detachment of the Marine Corps League. The hour-long color documentary was made by Marine Corps and Navy cameramen recalled to duty at the time of the Korean War.

At the Ambassadors Theatre is "Siswe Bansi Is Dead," which I reviewed when it was originally produced at the Royal Court. I warmly recommend it both for the acting of John Kani and Winston Ntshona and their collaboration with director Athol Fugard in the creation of this moving play about black South Africans.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, April 12 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions:

"PAIN (T)" and "Vertical Mobility: Sophia (Wisdom) Part IV" written, directed and designed by Richard Foreman and presented by the Ontological-Hysteric Theater, are alternating in repertory. Mr. Foreman's plays should be seen, not described, says Clive Barnes, adding that while they may appear an endurance test to some, "they are explorations into the outer limits of cerebral theater." In "Sophia (Wisdom) Part IV," Sophia is the Goddess of Wisdom, who in "Vertical Mobility" appears to an artist named Max in an infertile period, says Barnes. "What follows, as in a trance, is a sequence of lock-step events, each one telescoping the next. The play does not add up in any ordinary moments. The Sophia series is 'trifling, but it is also hypnotic and ineradicable from one's memory.' 'PAIN (T)' is considerably less painful. This is Foreman in an anti mood, which, because of the nature of his humor, is somewhat less than farce. 'PAIN (T)' is music-hall marginalia, a little reminiscent of the author's 'Dr. Selevy's Magic Theater.'"

"The Dance of Death," at the Vivian Beaumont, is the New York Shakespeare Festival's classic offering for the season. Director A.J. Antoon has omitted the second part and trimmed the Strindberg play slightly to "concentrate the action on the mad relationship between Edgar and his wife, Alice," says Clive Barnes. "This pair with a mixture of corrosive bitterness and stale boredom are approaching their 35th wedding anniversary. In the savagery that Strindberg coolly unfolds there is the dark stain of gallows humor. But it is the fault of A.J. Antoon's strong and direct staging. . . . that humor in this production gets somewhat out of hand." But, says Barnes, while Mr. Antoon's approach is occasionally "coarse and callow, he does get the most tremendous performance out of Robert Shaw

as the captain." In comparison, Zoe Caldwell's Alice and Hector Elizondo's performance "pale into the background," says Barnes. He calls the staging "magnificent."

"Terraces" is an evening of four comedy sketches and one melodramatic fantasy presented by the Negro Ensemble Company. The author, Steve Carter, has set his four anecdotes about rich blacks in "a pseudo-past, multi-terraced housing complex, smack in the middle of Harlem, U.S. of A." Clive Barnes says, "The mood varies, Barnes with 'from a husband who brings his friends and relatives home for a surprise birthday party, only to find his wife in bed with the elevator man, to a rich professional family who celebrate their birthdays by picking up a black down-and-out from the street and ritualistically killing him for the scandal he brings upon their race. The other two more normally domestic episodes—a young couple starting out and an old couple finishing off—also reveal a playwright of some originality and style. . . . All four sketches were neatly staged by Frances Foster and strongly acted by the cast."

"Heaven and Hell's Agreement," a myth by J.E. Gaines, is the last play in the Negro Ensemble Company's current workshop series. "The subject is a provocative one," says Mel Gussow. "A man, Buddy (Gary Botting), declared dead in battle, returns suddenly from Vietnam after an absence of years and tries to find his lost place in the world. During that time his wife has fallen in love with another man. His mother has abandoned herself to dreams. . . . Eventually the play focuses on wife, husband and wife's lover. Then, inconclusively, it ends." While the play seems to drift and Mr. Gaines's language wavers, some of the dialogue is strikingly authentic and the production, under the direction of Anderson Johnson, is well cast, says Gussow. Nick LaBotz, Leon Morense, Les Scott and Roland Sanchez also take part. The play is at the St. Marks Playhouse.

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THE MARKET

The Mission Of Rescuing Art Objects

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 12 (UPI)—When Titian's "Death of Agassus" was sold to Paul Getty in June, 1971, all Britain was up in arms. There were dramatic articles about the sale, a gala to raise funds. Finally, the British scraped up the £1,800,000 (\$4,032 million) to keep the painting in England.

Until Wednesday, Britain was again faced with a similar loss. If not financially speaking, in collecting terms. The money involved was "only" £195,000. But because the six objects concerned are silver dishes and ewers and not paintings, there was no outcry. Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum since Jan. 1, was able through strenuous but discreet efforts to get a government grant of £20,000. Added to a £10,000 grant from the National Art Collections Fund, this allowed the V & A to acquire two major pieces. The fate of the four others is still to be decided.

The Background

The story began five years ago when the Ashmolean Museum acquired a fine and unusual study in oil by Bernardo Strozzi, done around 1625 in Genoa. It was bought from H.M. Calmann and was known to have been auctioned at Christie's on July 22, 1910.

The study was a circular composition—the central model of the being undecorated. It was at first thought to be a project for a bronze shield.

Hugh Macandrew, a British art historian and assistant keeper at the Ashmolean Museum, showed that it was a design for a silver dish which he had found in an Italian private collection in Genoa. It was a brilliant explanation—the existence of highly finished oil studies for silverware was not suspected at the time.

Then Macandrew had a second bit of luck. Lord de Mauley, after reading Macandrew's article in The Burlington Magazine, was struck by the resemblance between the polished dish and three dishes and three ewers which he owned.

The De Mauley collection illustrates the time-honored British tradition of independent-minded, tasteful collecting and an easy-going, almost casual approach to art. The six pieces had been bought by the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of Lord de Mauley's ancestors, in Naples for £300 in 1786.

Over the years, the story behind them faded into oblivion until by the middle of this century they were thought to be copies, of



Detail from the large dish, made in Genoa in 1622, showing prisoners of war.

which the originals were possibly lost. This was partly because the silver had taken on a leaden color—but also because there were no similar pieces anywhere. Italian secular silver, pre-dating the 18th century is exceedingly rare.

For the first half of the 17th century, only one other piece is known to have survived: a plaque by Gaspare Molli (1587-1640) which was made in a totally different style.

Recognition

It was not until 1964, when Arthur Grimshaw, one of Christie's directors and an authority on British silver, actually saw the three sets and recognized their importance. It took Macandrew's article, however, to make Lord de Mauley realize the unique quality. He contacted the scholar who convinced him to loan the works to the Ashmolean where they were displayed for two years with the oil design by Strozzi and photographs of the basin in Italy to which they relate.

This gave Macandrew the opportunity to study them thoroughly and publish a second major article in The Burlington Magazine. He showed that four of the pieces were, in fact, two matching sets, each comprising a ewer and basin with high-relief mythological scenes in a style related to Van Dyck's paintings.

But the more important part of his article dealt with the larger ewer and basin. Both were dated, the ewer's pouring lip carrying the silversmith's initials GMA—while the date 1621 was engraved on a rock near the center of the

dish. He identified the subject matter, illustrated both by the ewer and basin reliefs, as the battle of the Po, fought in the 16th century, and even succeeded in pinpointing which historical source (Gaspare Bugada's "Historia Universale," written in Venice in 1571) the silversmith had probably used.

The Commission

Macandrew then took up the problem of which family had commissioned the silver pieces. Small shields in the center of each basin and on the front of the ewers carried arms which could have been those of three families. The lack of color—certainly, but one was shown to be the most likely: the Lomellini family, "one of the oldest and most powerful in the merchant aristocracy of Genoa but at this most particular time... also one of the wealthiest."

There were six Lomellini doges and several cardinals in the 17th century. The family had been exporters of cork in Portugal and later successful bankers in Spain. Still later, it turned to the coal trade and held fishing rights around Tabarca, off the coast of Tunisia. The riches it amassed in this way allowed the family to finance the building of the Church of Santa Annunziata, in Genoa.

Further investigation allowed Macandrew to show that the small pieces were probably of Flemish workmanship while the larger pieces might possibly be Italian. His article and the museum display created a sensation among connoisseurs. It was apparently too much for the owner who could not resist the temptation of trying his luck at auction. The date was set: Nov. 28, 1972, at Christie's.

As soon as they got wind of the sale, Claude Blair, keeper of the V & A metalwork department and his assistants decided that the museum could not let such objects slip out of their hands. The timing could hardly have been worse. The museum was too far into its fiscal year, ending on April 3; there was no money. The then director, John Pope-Hennessy, favored the acquisition.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The final program of the Ballet of the 20th Century's Brussels season will be composed of three "Oriental" ballets by Maurice Béjart, "Bakhti," "Hikyo" and excerpts from "Golden Rain." The program, at the Cirque Royal, will have six performances from April 28 through 28. In addition, there will be a revival at the Théâtre de la Monnaie of Béjart's staging of Verdi's "La Traviata" for 15 performances from April 25 through May 19, before the production goes to the Vienna Festival.

The special series of concerts marking the recent opening of the Brucknerhaus concert hall in Linz, Austria, continues April 18 with what is billed as the world premiere of Bruckner's so-called "Study" Symphony, a student work in F minor, recently published in the Complete Edition under the direction of Leopold Nowak. The performance will be by the Linz Symphony Orchestra, under Kurt Wöss, and the program will also include Mozart's Piano Concerto in B flat (K. 456) with Paul Badura-Skoda as soloist. On April 30, the new hall's organ will be inaugurated with a program performed by Alois Forer with a program that will include a new work commissioned by the city of Linz, "Concertante Music for Organ and Wind" by Franz Kropfreiter, the current successor to Bruckner as organist at the St. Florian Monastery.

The Salzburg Cathedral, which this year is celebrating the 1200th anniversary of the founding of the first cathedral on the site of the present one, has opened its newly created Cathedral Museum—in the basement rooms on the south side of the present 17th-century building—with an exhibition of the cathedral's treasures that will run through October. A special commemorative medal has been "signed" by Giacomo Manzù. A series of commemorative religious services runs until Sept. 22, the anniversary of the consecration of the original cathedral.

A concert of foreign musicians who are residents of French

The day came and the keepers helplessly watched the six pieces rising to staggering heights. The two sets sold as one lot made £44,000 and the large ewer and basin, £55,000. They were sensibly knocked down to Jacques Eugel, a leading Paris dealer in old silver.

Shortly after, however, it became evident that the buyer, in fact, was Artemis, which is controlled by Baron Lambert, of the Lambert Bank, with Rothschild participation. It was David Carrick, formerly a director of Christie's and now a key figure in the Artemis fund, who made the official application to the Board of Trade for an export license. Under British law, every work of art sold for more than £4,000 must be submitted with a description, photograph and selling price to the board's experts.

On March 27, Claude Blair explained to the reviewing committee on the Export of Works of Art, that he objected to the transaction. In 95 percent of the cases submitted to the committee, Blair said, he agreed to the export, often because the objects are not vital to any British museum and sometimes because funds are lacking to buy them. In this instance, Blair could not let these unusual pieces go—they had been in the country for 300 years. The snag was the declared selling price—£135,000—to an unidentified buyer.

English museums have until the end of May to buy the remaining four pieces. It is hoped that the Ashmolean Museum might acquire one of the two small sets and some third institution the second, each priced at £35,000. (Artemis had agreed to make separate application for the sets.)

The wheels are in motion, with keepers trying desperately to drum up the needed money. Whether they succeed or not, the major question remains: When will Britain and other countries set up emergency funds for swift action at auction when such early works come up for sale? Such funds would save the taxpayers money; collectors the world over, the throes of artificial inflation, and museum keepers, agonizing decisions.

No 'Masterpieces' for Louise Nevelson

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, April 12 (UPI)—"I take vulgarly out of the universe. You can go to Woolworth's and buy a 10-cent vase, and if you know how to place it, it becomes a jewel. So there's no ugliness. We make things ugly by lack of awareness," said sculptor Louise Nevelson. "The people who want a big display, they make things ugly because they overdo it. We say 'It's ugly,' but it is not. Only through the human mind it has been used badly. You go into some homes, say, 'nouveau riche,' people that have spent millions and they hire decorators and so forth. Now what they want is that the eyes of everyone that comes in should get twice as big to see what they have. And the more they have, the more vulgar it is."

Louise Nevelson, born 74 years ago in Kiev, now a U.S. citizen, is in Paris for a big exhibition of her work at the CNAC (11 Rue Berryer, to May 13). Her sculptures are of wood, big (mostly) complex structures painted (preferably) a dull black—and the wood is provided by old crates and boxes and pieces of wood of all kinds. Scaps. "I don't call it scrap wood. I give the wood the same respect that I would to people. Not that I'm a goody-goody, God knows, but I don't use phrases like 'common man.' There is no common man. I take a piece of wood and give it a new position, which means a new life. I resurrect it and there isn't one piece that hasn't its own form."

The individual quality is vindicated on a monumental scale in her work. Here, ensnared in a wall of black boxes, like Buddhas, saints or kings, in the pure dignity of their blackness, are all the cast-offs of a utilitarian world.

Beyond Form

"Louise Nevelson's work goes beyond sculpture," according to the preface to the catalogue. This is inescapably true—and it is in fact what gives her work its life and fascination and raises it above so much sculpture that may appear equally valid by any formal standard. But it is also marvelously balanced, and filled with a purposeful tension. And both balance and tension derive their force from what lies beyond form.

"I'm prolific. I don't ask myself the questions that other people might. By that I mean, I don't want to produce masterpieces. I don't judge my work. 'Perfection' I think words like that are deadly. And not only deadly; but I think any human being that would aspire to anything like that is dead before he starts. So all I ask is to be able to live and breathe and that my works should be living and breathing, and that's enough. 'Not putting these labels on things is what permits me to



Sculptor Louise Nevelson, 74, whose works are currently on exhibition in Paris.

continue. I don't ask, every time I take a breath, is it a good breath or not—a masterpiece or not. I'm breathing. I'm building."

How does she gather her materials? "That's a very easy thing. In New York, particularly where I live, downtown—it's Little Italy and Chinatown now—my God, there's all kinds of things. And also people by now know about (me) and so they call up and deliver. I'm certainly not nervous about it because I can walk out onto the street and find some of the Japanese boxes that I adore."

Universal Meaning

Nevelson's work has both the awesomeness and the intimacy, the balance and the energy of a religious art. That this quality is not derivative, is not a distillation of former religious art, is somehow obvious. One perceives it as a quality of silence and dignity, but it is perhaps due to the fact that her work is always beyond the anecdotal, set in a structure (the boxes that compose the framework of these universes) that does not eliminate but rather enhances and transmutates the qualities of individuality, gives them a universal meaning.

The conversation turns for a moment to Hans Arp, who wrote a poem about a piece of Nevelson's (whom he did not then know) which he came upon in the New York Museum of Modern Art in 1956. And this leads to the use of chance in art.

"I don't believe in chance. When Arp threw, he threw like Arp and nobody else. If I throw, I am so aware—you would be amazed—that I will it. John Cage, Merce Cunningham and others say 'Everything is chance.' I don't accept that—I'll tell you: I would offend me to accept it. Because I feel I project my life. That is not chance. It can't be exactly as I would like. There are variations, but that's not chance. It's like Babe Ruth would throw a ball. Well, that wasn't chance because he had the whole equipment, even if sometimes it may miss."

The exhibition includes some

70 sculptures, mostly black, but also white and gold, mostly wood but also aluminum, and a small number of graphics (drawings and collages).

Other new exhibitions in Paris include:

Pol Bury, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to May 9.

Pol Bury's slow-moving objects are often successful in suggesting the magical animation of inanimate things. They seem to wait until one is looking the other way to shift almost imperceptibly, with a slight click that calls one's attention to the fact. The present show is devoted to big contraptions strung with metal wires that Bury's habitual cones, cylinders and spheres pluck more or less randomly and musically as they move back and forth. The total effect is fascinatingly bizarre and sets Bury in a long line of makers of musical clocks, collan gardens, mechanical birds and other objects of high craft designed to tease the imagination.

Ici Colifem Fédéral, Galerie Delap, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to May 4.

A considerable collection of barbershop signs from the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Cameroon and Gabon assembled by film director Mario Ruspoli. We have here a peculiar coincidence in style, color, draftsmanship and subject (but not in purpose) between a popular art and that of a certain representational avant-garde.

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 13-14, 1974

Page 9

Exim Bank in Storm Over Loans to Russia

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—The Export-Import Bank, born of President Franklin Roosevelt's concern 40 years ago for U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, has become a subject of serious controversy for the first time in many years and it is over essentially the same issues.

A Senate subcommittee hearing last week on legislation to extend the bank's life for another four years and expand its lending authority by \$10 billion, or 40 percent, attracted a standing-room-only crowd of spectators—something that would have been unheard of on previous occasions when similar legislation, generally uncontroversial, was being considered.

The hearing was conducted in low-key fashion by Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., but his probing questions of William Casey, the new chairman of the bank, illustrated doubt and concern in Congress over the recent explosion of Exim-Bank financing of large-scale American exports to the Soviet Union and several other countries in Eastern Europe.

Questions Raised
What if the Soviet Union should simply refuse to repay the export loans?

Are not Exim-Bank loans at a below-market interest rate of 7 percent 16 percent until a few weeks ago, in effect subsidizing Soviet economic development?

Might not the trucks to be manufactured at the new Kama River plant with American equipment eventually be sold in world markets in competition with U.S. products?

What assurance is there that the big increase in export financing and trade will result in long-term improvements in U.S.-Soviet relations? "What have we to show for it to date?" Sen. Stevenson asked.

Is there any assurance in the case of projects such as the proposed Occidental Petroleum fertilizer complex that most of the output will, in fact, be sold back to the United States as planned?

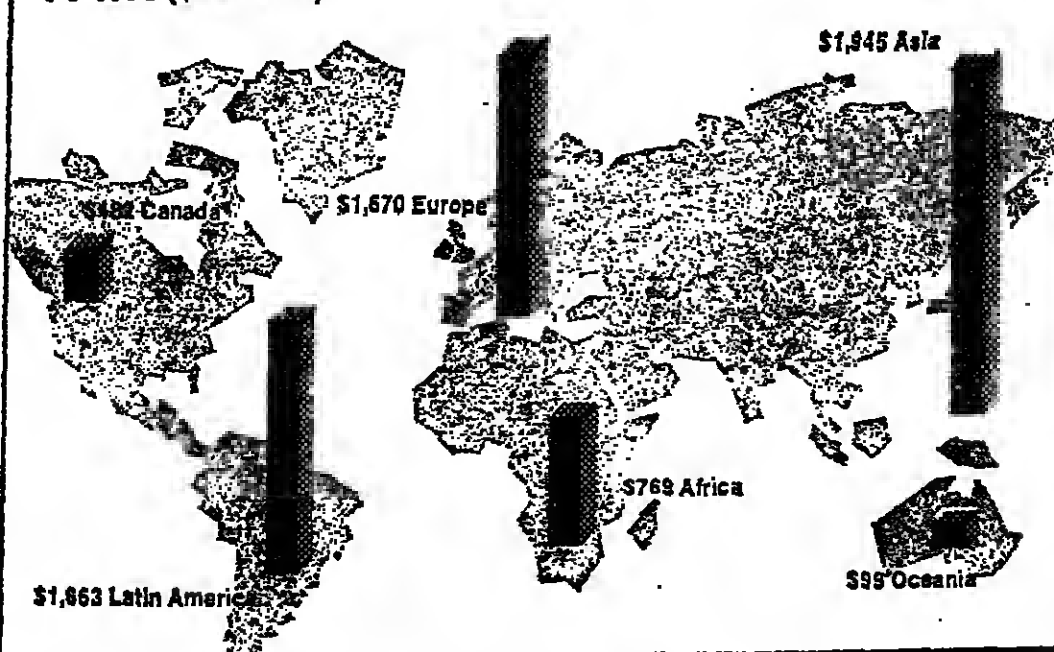
Emigration Issue

In the background was another issue not raised by Sen. Stevenson, with his largely economic questions. This is the strong emotional feeling in Congress about Soviet emigration restrictions, particularly as they affect Jews.

The feeling was reflected in an amendment to the trade bill adopted overwhelmingly last December by the House. Sponsored originally by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., it would bar further credits to Communist countries that have such restrictions, and it could be attached to the Exim-Bank legislation as well.

Despite this aura of concern, it was easy at the hearing

Geographic Distribution of Gross Authorizations
FY 1973 (\$ Millions)



to lose sight of the forest for the trees. Total credits to the Soviet Union granted to date of \$289 million—that is the Exim-Bank's share—amount to only 1.7 percent of the bank's total loans and guarantees outstanding. And Mr. Casey maintained that if Congress decided to cut off credits for Communist countries altogether, "our lending next year would be only 5 to 7 percent lower."

These figures illustrate in in-

direct fashion the enormous growth in the business of this hitherto rather quiet and unpublicized agency, whose purpose is to promote U.S. exports. From an average volume of loans, guarantees and insurance of about \$2 billion in the 1960s, the bank's operations have now risen to an annual rate of more than \$10 billion.

While this is a big expansion, the bank helped to finance last year only about one-seventh of

American exports. Most exports, including most farm products, either do not need credit financing or are financed at short-term by the private banking system.

The Export-Import Bank was formed under almost surreptitious circumstances following a decision by President Roosevelt in 1934 that such a bank was needed for possible dealings with the Soviet Union. It was incorporated, without an act of Congress, under the banking laws of the District of Columbia and was long known as the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

In the end, the major dealings with the Soviet Union did not come about and the "import" part of the bank's name has never had any significant meaning. Instead, in the postwar period, the bank has been partly an agent of foreign policy—reconstruction loans in Europe, loans to Israel—but mainly the U.S. government instrument, matching those of the other industrial countries, for making U.S. exports competitive where credit terms are involved.

Although not committing himself on the Soviet issue last week, Sen. Stevenson stressed that "there is no question that Congress will continue the Exim-Bank." And it will probably provide the requested \$10 billion in additional authority, which at the present export pace might be used up in as little as two years.

Bechtel Said Quitting Egypt Pipeline

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 12 (NYT).—Egypt's famous \$400-million oil pipeline from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean will not be built by an American firm, Bechtel Co. of California, but is likely to be constructed by a group of Italian companies, informed diplomatic sources revealed today.

Bechtel bowed out after Egypt refused its demand for a hefty increase in the price of construction of Suez, the pipeline's official name—an acronym for Suez-Mediterranean—the sources said.

Bechtel signed the contract on Oct. 1, a few days before the start of the October war. The action at the time was regarded as having far-reaching political and economic implications because it marked the first large-scale American involvement in Egypt since Secretary of State John Foster Dulles decided against helping the Egyptians build the Aswan Dam in 1956.

In its new role, Bechtel will simply have a management contract to supervise the work and advise the Egyptian government, the sources said. They called this "a face-saving arrangement," for Bechtel.

The Italian companies that have submitted a bid for the joint construction of the pipeline include some of Italy's biggest industrial concerns—Montedison, a major pipeline manufacturer; Chimi, an engineering firm; Italsider, and Snam Progetti, the latter a subsidiary of Italy's national petroleum company, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

The draft contract submitted

by the Italian companies is now in the last stages of consideration here, according to the sources.

Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi used to play a major role in Egypt, notably in developing the oil fields in the Sinai now under Israeli control. In recent months ENI has made it clear here that it would like to take a major part in Egyptian postwar reconstruction through its engineering subsidiaries.

Bechtel's withdrawal from the actual construction job is expected to lead automatically to the cancellation of an offer of a \$100-million loan to Egypt by

the American Export-Import Bank. The loan offer was tied to the purchase of American materials for the construction of the pipeline.

Private American capital, however, has also offered loans to Egypt for its part in the construction of Suez. One such offer is from Chase Manhattan Bank. Another is from a group including First National City Bank and Kidder Peabody, the investment firm that played a crucial role in swinging the contract to Bechtel last year. These private offers still stand, according to the diplomatic sources.

According to the sources, the Italian firms are bidding for the entire construction job, dividing their roles as follows:

Montedison is to build the underwater stretches of the pipeline at the terminals in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean as well as south of Cairo where the pipeline crosses under the Nile.

Chimi is to build the terminals and storage tanks and Snam Progetti is to lay the pipe on solid ground while Italsider, one of Italy's biggest iron and steel works, is to supply the pipe, according to the diplomatic sources.

Bechtel was to have started work on the pipeline on Jan. 1 and to have finished it in 20 months. No work has been done so far, according to the sources.

House Votes Bill Setting Up U.S. Commodity Panel

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—The House of Representatives passed yesterday a bill to create a new and more independent agency to govern trading on the nation's booming commodity markets. The vote was 291 to 43.

The new agency, to be called the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, would replace the present Commodity Exchange Commission and absorb the Agriculture Department's commodity exchange authority.

The agency would have increased enforcement powers as well as authority to impose legal sanctions that the present authority does not possess. It would also have power to regulate trading in all commodities, about half of which are presently unregulated.

Three related bills have been offered in the Senate, where hearings are expected to begin soon. Some version of the measure is given a good chance of passage this year.

Italy Industrial Output Increases 13 Percent

ROME, April 12 (AP-DJ).—Italy's industrial production index stood at 114.7 in February 1974, up 13.3 percent from the year-earlier 101.3, the government statistics bureau announced today. The 1974 figure is provisional.

For January-February, the index was 17.2 percent higher than for the like 1973 period, but there was one more day in the 1974 period, which was not corrected, and the 1973 period included extensive labor troubles.

Wholesale Prices Rise by 35% in Japan in Year

TOKYO, April 12 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale prices climbed 35.4 percent in the 12 months ended March 31, led by a 51 percent rise in nonferrous metals prices and a 38.8 percent gain in metal manufacturing materials and agriculture-forestry products other than foods, according to the Bank of Japan.

The central bank said the March index stood at 143.4 (1970 equals 100), up 0.7 percent from February, the smallest gain in 10 months.

Pulp, paper and its manufactured products went up 37.8 percent in the March 31 year, textile products 34 percent and oil, coal and its finished products 29.2 percent, the bank said.

It also noted that the rise in Japan's consumer prices in February from January was 3.2 percent, compared with 1.7 percent in Britain, 1.3 percent in the United States and France, and 0.9 percent in West Germany.

U.S. Oil Program Boosts Firms' Profits, Not Output

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT).—A Nixon administration program introduced last summer to spur greater production of domestic crude oil by allowing its price to rise has failed to provide more oil. It has, however, enabled the nation's big oil companies to raise the prices of their own crude oil sharply and pass those higher prices along to consumers of gasoline and fuel oil. It has also provided soaring profits for oil companies.

As a result, American crude oil has joined expensive foreign crude as a primary cause of the skyrocketing prices of petroleum products.

Critics say consumers have borne the brunt of the price increases caused by the controversial government program without receiving any compensating benefits.

They also point out that domestic crude oil production has dropped almost 2 percent in the last nine weeks, that much of the nation's domestic crude oil has almost tripled in price in only eight months, and that oil-company earnings in the first quarter of 1974 are expected to soar even higher than 1973 levels.

Oil-industry officials and the Federal Energy Office defended the program and said it would take more time for increased supplies of crude oil to be generated.

Exxon Raises Wholesale Price For Gasoline

HOUSTON, April 12 (AP).—Exxon Co. boosted its wholesale gasoline prices yesterday by 1.6 cents a gallon for about 24,000 dealer-operated service stations and raised prices at about 1,000 company-operated stations by 4.8 cents a gallon.

The stations will be allowed to pass the increases on to the consumer.

The additional three cents at the company stations, a spokesman said, results from new Federal Energy Office authority to make adjustments reflecting increased operating costs. Dealer stations earlier had been authorized an additional one cent a gallon in January and two cents in March.

The 1.6-cent increase was based on a regulation permitting adjustments to offset higher costs of raw materials.

Furthermore, they said, profits in the oil industry, up about 50 percent last year, are still not inordinately high when compared with those of other industries.

"The program has been a significant loophole," said Fred Allvine, a professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology who serves as petroleum consultant to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

"It's costing the public about \$4.5 billion a year. I say that price are up about 3 cents a gallon as a result of this program."

Seven oil companies were queried by The New York Times about their crude oil production, purchases and pricing. Two of the companies responded fully, but the others said they did not have enough time to obtain the answers and two did not respond.

Gulf Oil Corp., which respon-

ded fully to the queries, provided data that indicated that during the first three months of 1974 the government program enabled it to add more than \$40 million to its customers' costs for products.

Data provided by Standard Oil Co. of California, which also answered fully, indicated that it was able to charge its customers an extra \$500,000 a day in February in the same fashion.

The cost pass-throughs, which some critics said constituted a significant windfall for the oil companies, have been allowed because of the administration's action in removing price controls from oil from new wells and marginal wells.

The government also sweetened the incentive by allowing companies to take price controls off one barrel of oil for every barrel of "new" oil produced. "New" oil is that resulting from increased production and is not under price controls.

The result has been a sharp es-

calation in the price of domestic crude oil. When the government's program was introduced last August, the average price of a barrel of domestic crude oil was only \$3.86. Today the uncontrolled price is nearly \$10 a barrel.

Furthermore, the amount of "exempt" (uncontrolled) oil produced has jumped sharply. In January, the last month for which statistics are available, private government figures indicated that about 40 percent of the crude oil produced in the United States was selling for the high "exempt" prices. The remaining crude oil was under a price ceiling of \$5.25 a barrel.

Meanwhile, the price of regular gasoline at the pump has jumped from a national average of 35.5 cents a gallon last August to almost 52 cents a gallon, an increase of more than 45 percent. Heating fuel has risen from an average of 22 cents a gallon to nearly 33 cents a gallon, a 50 percent increase.

Latest Report by Federal Reserve Shows

Loan Demand at N.Y. Banks Falls in Week

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP-DJ).—The feverish demand for U.S. bank loans experienced in recent weeks may be abating.

Figures released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday showed that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the leading New York banks registered a modest decline in the week ended Wednesday.

The report came as the banking industry was applying the latest increase in its prime rate to 10 percent from 9 3/4 percent. Furthermore, other statistics in the weekly report indicated the 10 percent prime rate could be pierced Monday by First National Bank of Chicago.

The Chicago Bank uses a formula pegged to money market rates to help determine the prime rate, the interest charged on loans to large corporations. That formula, according to the statistics, calls for a 10.10 percent base rate, eclipsing the record 10 percent first set last September.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, commercial and industrial loans on the books of the leading New York banks declined \$65 million in the latest statement week. It was the first weekly decline since late February.

Money specialists were quick to point out the latest decline was modest in relation to the \$213-million drop registered in the like 1973 week. Still, it offered some consolation to money market participants who had

watched such business loans unexpectedly leap more than \$3 billion during the preceding six weeks.

Analysts generally had attributed the six-week bulge to technical factors, ranging from corporate tax payments to the buildup of inventories by companies and while many were calling the demand transitory, few were willing to say a turnaround had come.

Other statistics showed that negotiable certificates of deposit on the books of the New York banks jumped \$1 billion in the latest statement week, the largest one-week increase since a record \$1.08-billion rise in the week ended Feb. 7, 1973.

Such certificates represent deposits left for a specific period of time. They are an important money market tool for banks for lending and investing. The large increase will help cushion the banks for the April 15 tax date, when more than \$1 billion of older certificates at the New York banks are to mature.

It was the heavy loan demand

and aggressive bidding by banks for certificate of deposit funds that helped send open market interest rates sharply higher in recent weeks.

The latest loan and certificate figures were taken as a favorable sign by some market participants. Rates on Treasury bills, for example, dropped sharply yesterday. The latest 13-week issue closed at 8.23 percent bid on some quotation sheets, down from 8.5 percent bid Wednesday. The 26-week issue slipped to a bid of 8.25 percent from 8.31 percent.

The downward move was tempered somewhat by a sharp increase in the nation's money supply, the total of private demand deposits plus cash in public hands. According to the Fed, the money stock averaged a seasonally adjusted \$78 billion in the week ended April 3, up from \$74.3 billion the previous week.

In the latest statistical quarter, the stock has grown at an annual rate of 9.3 percent. The Federal Reserve has been trying to slow the growth of the supply.

Aramco Denies It Imported Embargoed Saudi Arabia Oil

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP-DJ).—Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) and two of its owners, Texaco Inc. and Mobil Oil Corp., today denied that any U.S.-destined oil was loaded in Saudi Arabia after the Arab embargo began last October.

Earlier this week, the U.S. Commerce Department released figures indicating that more than 250,000 barrels of Saudi crude oil came to the United States in January and that more than 550,000 barrels reached the United States from Saudi Arabia in February, long after the embargo had begun.

Aramco said, however, that it has examined its export records in detail and has determined that no crude oil was shipped from its terminals "either directly or indirectly" to the United States after the Saudi government imposed the embargo on Oct. 18, 1973.

"Crude oil imports into the United States from Saudi Arabia during the period November 1973 through February 1974, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, were loaded at

Aramco terminals prior to the embargo," the U.S. Saudi consortium said.

Aramco produces the bulk of Saudi Arabia's oil and was charged by the Saudi government with enforcing the five-month embargo. The other owners of Aramco are Exxon Corp. and Standard Oil Co. of California.

Texaco said it "cannot identify" U.S. government figures reporting Saudi crude arriving in the United States in December, January and February, "since none of its crude loaded in Saudi Arabia had been so delivered."

Mobil also disputed reports suggesting that Arab oil leaked into the United States in violation of the embargo.

Markets Closed

All securities, commodities and foreign exchange markets in the United States, Canada and most of Europe were closed yesterday, Good Friday. Easter Monday will also be a holiday in Europe.



There are two ways to get there:

You can board a plane in Europe and stay with it until you arrive in Sydney. That takes from 23 to 33 hours, in most cases with two nights on board. And you really feel "down under" when you arrive.

That's THE EXACTING WAY

You can take one of our Express flights to Bangkok or Singapore. Break the trip there for a day of rest. Continue the following morning by Thai International (8.00 from Bangkok, 11.15 from Singapore), and arrive in Sydney at 21.05.

That's THE RELAXING WAY

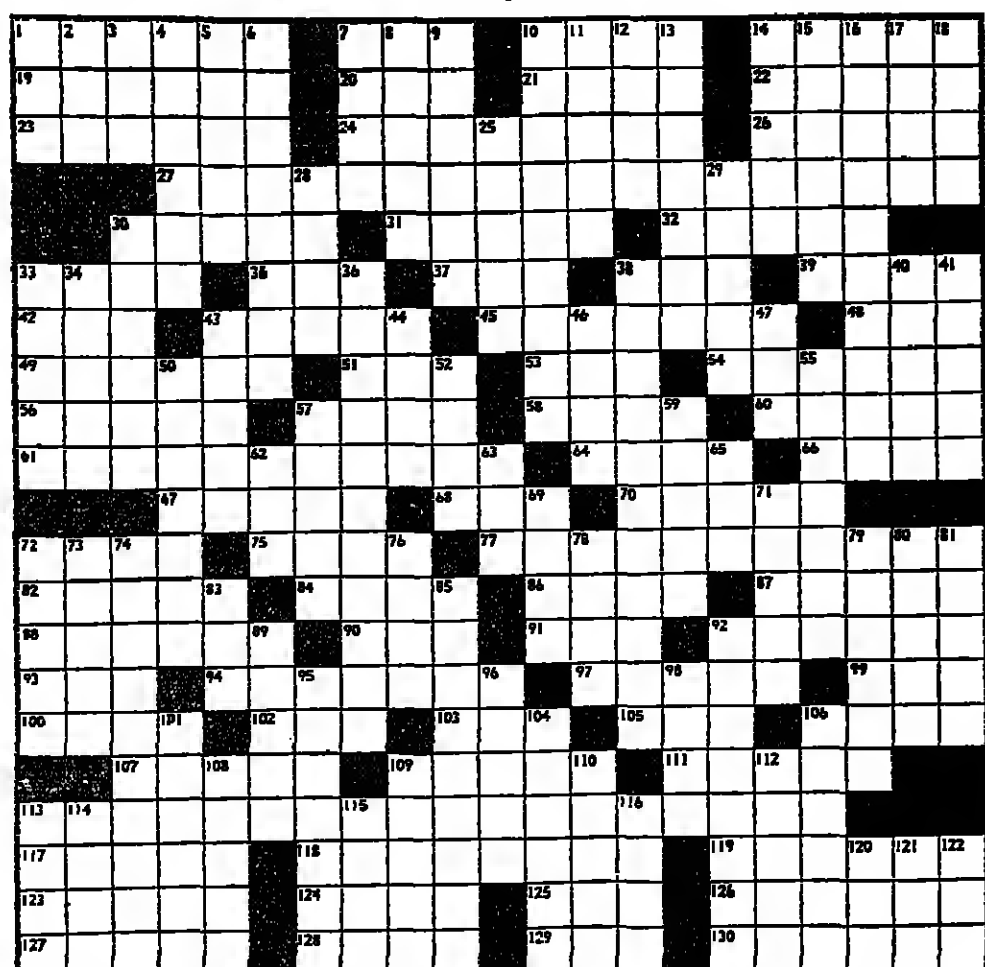
You can fly with us, the relaxing way, on Tuesday (from Frankfurt 18.45), Friday or Saturday (from Copenhagen, via Tashkent, 12.05), and you can reach us by connecting flights from all over Europe.

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
Representing THAI International

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

STEAMED UP—By Threba Johnson



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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BOOKS

CONUNDRUM

By Jan Morris, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 174 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN he was only 3 or 4 years old, sitting under the piano while his mother played Beethoven, James Morris realized that he "had been born into the wrong body, and should really be a girl." He never discovered what brought this conviction to his secure and happy childhood, but it was "unfaltering from the start." He kept it a secret for 20 years and did nothing to realize his life's ambition for almost another 20. During that time he became a successful writer and foreign correspondent, an officer of the British Army and the proud father of three boys and two girls.

Still convinced that he was a woman at heart, he married a woman with whom he shared an "absolute complicity." It was a marriage that had no right to work," says the author of "Conundrum," "yet it worked like a dream, living testimony, one might say, to the power of mind over matter—or of love in its purest sense over everything else." Still, his "longing to live as a woman grew more urgent." He finally, encouraged by his wife, began the lengthy process that turned him—legally, and to some extent physically—into a female.

After eight years of hormone treatments, which made him female in everything but his "apparatus," he underwent surgery and had the last vestiges of masculinity removed. Through surgery could also provide him with something resembling a female sexual organ, transplanting ovaries or a womb is still beyond their reach, so that Jan Morris—the author's own name—was like a woman after a total hysterectomy. One of her greatest worries concerns the effect of the change on the children who had known her as their father. Though we are told that they took it without visible damage, this can only be a conjecture. The author is still very close to them and to the former Mrs. Morris though they are now divorced. Friends seem to have accepted the transformation with little resistance.

At first glance, Jan Morris's story seems to have a happier ending than anyone might have expected. Vague and optimistic generalizations about sex spring to mind, and one feels that, somehow, the whole question has been profoundly illuminated. How far we have come from our former prejudices? If science can change a man into a woman just for the vishing, all our other sexual problems would seem to be relatively simple, mere child's play.

However, the author herself warns us against complacency. She says that approximately 600 persons in the United States and 150 in Britain have changed their sex, and while she has met or corresponded with quite a few, "by and large they are among the unhappiest people on the face of the earth." She implies that sex has somehow tripped them up, even after their transformations. Her diagnosis is obliquely given in this sentence: "... I suspect the only transsexuals who can really

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD OF ID

BUZ SAWYER

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

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